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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cold, partly cloudy. Temp. 32-38 (8-7). Tomorrow: occasional snow flurries. Yesterday's temp. 30-38 (—1-3). LONDON: Occasional snow flurries. Temp. 32-38 (0-2). Tomorrow: becoming warmer. Yesterday's temp. 30-38 (—1-3). CHANSEL: Moderate. BOMBE: Occasional rain. Temp. 43-53 (6-9). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 32-33 (0-1). Yesterday's temp. 34-32 (1-0).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	..... 5 S	Lebanon	..... 90 P
Belgium	..... 125 F	Luxembourg	..... 10 P
Denmark	..... 20 K	Netherlands	..... 1 P
Eire	..... 2 P	Norway	..... 2 N.K.
France	..... 100 F	Portugal	..... 1 P
Germany	..... 100 F	Spain	..... 1 P
Greece	..... 100 F	Sweden	..... 1 P
Great Britain	..... 70 F	Switzerland	..... 1 P
Italy	..... 100 F	Turkey	..... 1 P
Japan	..... 100 F	U.S. Military	..... 1 P
South Korea	..... 100 F	Yugoslavia	..... 1 P



DUBLIN—A heavy cordon of Irish police forms a wall in front of the British Embassy as hundreds of demonstrators protesting Sunday's Londonderry deaths marched on the building, hurling rocks and attempting to set it afire.

Reveals Own Earlier Plan

Hanoi Denies It Asks Red Regime in Saigon

PARIS, Jan. 31 (AP)—North Vietnam today denied it wanted a Communist government installed in Saigon, and said it sought one broadly based on national political and religious factions.

Nguyen Thanh Le, Hanoi's spokesman at the Vietnam peace talks, said Secretary of State William P. Rogers "deliberately sought to distort our positions" when he said last night that Hanoi insisted on "a government of their choosing, a Communist government" in Saigon, which the United States could not accept.

Mr. Le said that Hanoi wanted "a large government of national accord" to succeed the administration of President Nguyen Van Thieu. "This government, to be precise," said Mr. Le, "would be composed of personalities of various political and religious tendencies."

The major religious groups in South Vietnam are the Buddhist and Roman Catholic communities.

Mr. Le also released the details of the nine-point peace plan which was handed to presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger at a secret meeting in Paris last June 26. Point 3 called for the Thieu government to be replaced by "a new administration standing for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy."

This government would negotiate with the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government "to settle the international affairs of South Vietnam and to achieve national concord," the hitherto secret plan said.

Such a position is not new from the Communist side. In the seven-point peace plan presented July 1, 1971, by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Bieu, foreign minister and delegation leader of the Viet Cong, the United States to stop backing the Thieu government and, assuming this would lead to its downfall, said:

"The political, social and religious forces in South Vietnam, aspiring to peace and national concord, will use various means to form in Saigon a new administration favoring peace, independence, neutrality and democracy." The Viet Cong would immediately start negotiation with this government to form "a broad three-segment government of national concord" to organize general elections.

A cease-fire between the Viet Cong and Saigon forces would take effect immediately after the government of national concord was formed.

The wording was similar to that of the Hanoi plan revealed today, but went further into details over the cease-fire and other questions of ensuring peaceful conditions in the country.

The Viet Cong has never clarified the composition of the first (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Troops Firing At Moon Kill 2 During Eclipse

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 31 (Reuters)—Two persons were killed and nearly 50 injured when hundreds of Cambodian troops opened fire at the moon and Phnom Penh was showered with spent bullets.

The soldiers, both in the streets and at guard posts, fired into the sky to prevent an eclipse of the moon by a mythical monster frog called Reahou, which, according to Cambodian legend, wants to eat the moon and must be stopped.

In Vientiane, the Laos government yesterday formally ordered its troops not to fire at the moon. In that country's tradition, eclipses are caused by a dragon trying to eat the moon in revenge for having its head cut off by the god Vishnu.

U.S. Opposes GI Cut That Hurts NATO

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Reuters)—President Nixon today reaffirmed to NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns that there must be no troops cuts in Europe that put the Western alliance at a military disadvantage, sources said.

Mr. Nixon's meeting with the new chief NATO official took place amid signs of pessimism here that an agreement could be reached with the Soviet bloc on mutual troops cuts in Europe.

Some U.S. officials are reported to believe that the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies would only accept an arrangement that weakened Western security.

The State Department reiterated today that the United States was willing to begin East-West talks on mutual troop cuts, with the twin objectives of easing tensions and cutting military expenditures.

Difficulties Are Cited

But major obstacles to any such agreement, in the view of officials here, are the number of different countries and weapons systems involved and the difficulty of agreeing what is a mutual and balanced force cut.

Mr. Nixon was believed to have told Mr. Luns that a one-for-one troop cut in Central Europe would be unacceptable in some circumstances.

In the American view, it would not be fair to reassign, say, 100,000 U.S. troops from Europe to the United States if a like (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Gen. Westmoreland Predicts Red Offensive This Month

By Iver Peterson

SAIGON, Jan. 31 (NYT)—After nearly a week of talks with field commanders, Gen. William C. Westmoreland said today there is "every indication" the North Vietnamese are preparing for a major offensive in South Vietnam in February.

Gen. Westmoreland, U.S. Army chief of staff, said he expects the offensive to consist of several phases, with the fighting centered in the northernmost provinces and the Central Highlands, but perhaps also on the coastal plain in the vicinity of the port city of Qui Nhon.

He added that he feels U.S. and South Vietnamese forces are well prepared and that they have "a great deal of confidence that they can handle any forthcoming enemy initiative."

Gen. Westmoreland, who spoke at a news conference in the U.S.

command headquarters, was the latest in a series of high-ranking American and South Vietnamese officials to predict an offensive coinciding with the approach of Tet, the lunar new year, on Feb. 16 and President Nixon's trip to China beginning Feb. 21.

Shortly after the general's news conference, a spokesman for the United States Embassy announced that Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker will leave tomorrow for 10 to 14 days of consultations in Washington.

The spokesman would not comment on whether the consultations would concern the possible offensive, which Mr. Bunker has also predicted, or Mr. Nixon's visit to China. But the timing of the ambassador's departure suggests that both issues will be on his agenda.

American and South Vietnamese headquarters, meanwhile, reported continued activity in the regions where the offensive is expected.

U.S. officials reported saturation bombing by B-52 bombers in the Central Highlands on both sides of Vietnam's borders with Laos and Cambodia and just below the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) between North and South Vietnam.

The South Vietnamese reported destroying three of four enemy tanks sighted near the highlands capital of Kontum.

The North Vietnamese have rarely used tanks in South Vietnam, but for the last few weeks the South Vietnamese have been reporting enemy armored movements in the highlands.

Dark of the Moon

SAIGON, Jan. 31 (UPI)—The Vietnamese general in charge of protecting South Vietnam's Central Highlands predicted today that Communist forces will make their anticipated Tet holiday attacks in the area beginning next week, during a dark phase of the moon.

Gen. Ngo Den said the push probably will begin Feb. 10. He said he thought about two divisions of North Vietnamese would attack Kontum, a city 260 miles north of Saigon and only 40 miles from the Cambodian frontier.

Despite predictions of a Red (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Londonderry Deaths to Be Probed

Miss Devlin Strikes Maudling In Commons Row on Ulster

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 31 (WP)—Crying "Murderer... Hypocrite," Bernadette Devlin struck Home Secretary Reginald Maudling with three roundhouse rights on the floor of the House of Commons today before she was dragged from the chamber by four other members of Parliament.

Miss Devlin, the tiny, 24-year-old Catholic radical from Northern Ireland, had repeatedly and vainly tried to speak in a heated debate over yesterday's nightmarish killings in Londonderry, where 13 civilians were killed when army paratroopers opened fire.

Several times she interrupted Mr. Maudling as he told the House that the government is setting up an "independent inquiry" into yesterday's bloody events. He told the House British troops opened fire only after they had been fired on.

"I was there," cried Miss Devlin, white-faced. She was wearing a short blue dress, and her black hair was streaming down to her sides.

"Shut up," was the reply from the Conservatives.

"I have a right to ask a question of that murdering hypocrite," Miss Devlin shouted.

Then she walked across the dozen feet separating the opposition from the government benches and leaped on Mr. Maudling, who was sitting in the first row, wearing a gray business suit.

With her left hand Miss Devlin grabbed the thinning black hair of the 55-year-old home secretary. With her right hand, she swung again and again at the side of his head and face.

220 Pounds to 90

Mr. Maudling, a shambling six-footer who weighs about 220 pounds, to Miss Devlin's 90 pounds and five feet, put up his hands only to defend himself and tried to squirm out of range. Prime Minister Edward Heath sat beside him in stunned amazement, and most of the House was just as transfixed.

After what seemed like an eternity but in fact was several seconds, Miss Devlin was grasped by the wrists, Francis Pym, of the Conservatives, and Bob Mellish, a Laborite.

Miss Devlin tried to continue her battle, and two more MPs, one Labor and one Conservative, finally pulled her away. But not before she swung at one of the peace-makers and shouted "Murderer" again at Mr. Maudling.

Five minutes later she returned to the chamber apparently composed. To cries of "Throw her out," Miss Devlin returned, "I didn't shoot him in the back, which is what his army did."

Asked by reporters later whether she would like to apologize, Miss

Devlin said, "I'm sorry I didn't get him by the throat."

House of Commons historians said it was the first time in 35 years that a punch had been thrown on the floor. In 1937, a Conservative MP, Commander Bower, made a remark with anti-

Semitic overtones, aimed at Emanuel Shinwell, a former Labor minister. Mr. Shinwell punched Commander Bower in the ear, not knowing his victim was a former navy boxing champion.

Earlier today, shouting, banner-waving Irishmen marched through London to protest outside Mr. Heath's office.

A police spokesman said about 40 people protested at 10 Downing Street, the prime minister's official residence. They were joined by others who had demonstrated outside the Irish Embassy.

A strong detachment of police watched the demonstrators, but no arrests were reported.

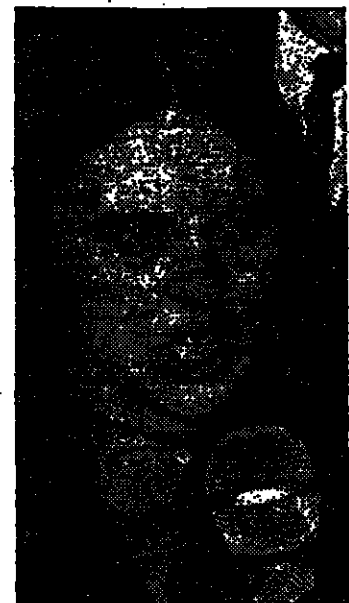
The Anti-Internment League has called for a mass rally in London's Hyde Park on Wednesday. Peter Hain, chairman of the Young Liberals, said nationwide demonstrations will be staged outside army recruiting offices against the presence of the British Army in Northern Ireland.

Today's farcical outbreak in no way lessens the seriousness of yesterday's tragedy. Thoughtful persons here and in Ireland agree that the Ulster crisis has now taken a turn for the worse and that any hopes for a political settlement have become even more remote.

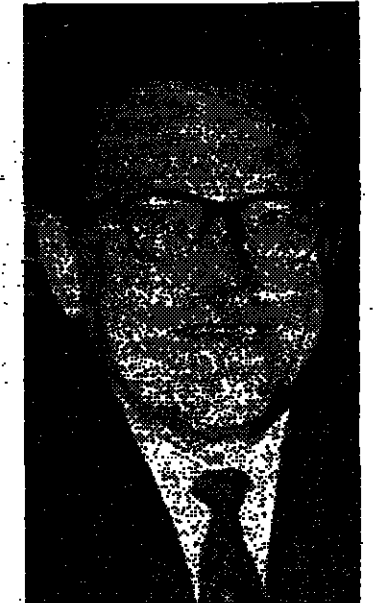
Last week, Premier Jack Lynch

of the Irish Republic was arresting seven IRA gunmen who had allegedly fired across the border at British troops.

Mr. Lynch recalled his ambassador from London. He also demanded that British troops pull (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Bernadette Devlin after her fight in House of Commons.



Reginald Maudling, British Home Secretary.

Dublin Withdraws Envoy to London

DUBLIN, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Irish Republic today withdrew its ambassador to Britain to protest yesterday's killing of 13 civilians in Northern Ireland and began official moves for an international inquiry into the shootings.

Premier Jack Lynch announced the actions after a hastily called cabinet meeting.

He said that Foreign Minister Patrick Hillery will go to New York—probably tomorrow—for talks with United Nations officials. Mr. Hillery will also visit "heads of friendly governments" to explain the Irish government's

position in a bid to set up an international inquiry into the shootings in Londonderry, Mr. Lynch said.

He said that his government was fully satisfied that British troops opened an unprovoked attack on unarmed citizens during a Londonderry protest rally.

Mr. Lynch called for an immediate withdrawal of the troops from the city, a major flashpoint in Northern Ireland's civil strife; a cessation of the "harassment of the minority population" and a declaration of intent by the British government to achieve a

solution of the Irish question by calling a conference for that purpose.

The republic's premier said that he told British Prime Minister Edward Heath that a very critical point had been reached in Northern Ireland. Mr. Lynch said the Irish government hoped that the British government would take firm political action on the lines the Irish government had long been advocating.

This action involves cessation of internment, a clampdown on security forces in Northern Ireland and replacement of the Protestant-dominated provincial Parliament at Stormont.

Withdrawal of the Irish ambassador in London, Donal O'Sullivan, does not mean a break in diplomatic relations. The rest of the embassy staff will remain on duty.

An embassy spokesman said in London that "this is the strongest protest we can make" without a rupture in relations.

13 Wounded in New Violence

Day of Vengeance Is Exacted After Killings in Londonderry

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST, Jan. 31 (NYT)—Northern Ireland, stunned by the killing of 13 persons in Sunday's massive civil-rights demonstration in Londonderry, was torn today by protests, bombings and terror.

Thousands of Catholic workers stayed away from jobs in Belfast, Londonderry and Armagh to protest the killings. Troops came under heavy automatic fire in the Andersonstown and Falls Road areas of Belfast, where black mourning flags with white crosses hung from hundreds of windows.

A 100-pound bomb exploded in a department store in the center of Belfast, critically wounding a policeman.

Across the snow-covered province, the mood among the Catholic minority was sullen fury. Seven priests in Londonderry accused the British Army of "willful murder," and John Rume, a Catholic leader, called yesterday's incident "a cold-blooded massacre."

Early today the two wings of

the Irish Republican Army spoke with one voice and vowed vengeance on the British Army for the "mass murder of 13 innocent people." IRA leaders of the Official and Provisional wings said at a secret press conference in Londonderry that "there will be reprisals, without any shadow of doubt."

Worst Incident

Both the army and Catholics defended themselves in the aftermath of the worst single incident since the civil-rights struggle began in August 1969, when the Catholic minority began its campaign for equal job opportunities, better housing and voting reforms.

According to witnesses, the killings occurred when more than 10,000 civil-rights marchers came up against a British Army barbed-wire barricade in William Street, in the Bogside area of Londonderry. Stewards leading the march appealed for calm as the demonstrators turned and surged toward a street called (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Embassy Bombed

Reuters reported that six gasoline bombs were hurled at the British Embassy during a demonstration by 1,000 in Dublin to night, but all rebounded off the building. The bombs caused slight damage to the outside shutters.

(In the afternoon about 4,000 university students gathered at the embassy and stones were thrown, breaking several windows.)

Meanwhile, workers in many parts of the Republic walked out of British-owned factories.

N.Y. Consulate Invaded

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (UPI)—A group of 11 demonstrators took over some offices at the British Consulate today to protest British policies in Northern Ireland.

Irish Office Warned

TORONTO, Jan. 31 (UPI)—The Irish Tourist Board offices were vacated for 90 minutes today while being searched for a bomb. None was found.

Chou Calls Nixon Peace Plan No Basis to End Vietnam War

PEKING, Jan. 31 (Reuters)—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai told a group of visiting American scholars and businessmen here today that it would not be possible to end the war in Indochina on the basis of the eight-point peace plan put forward last week by President Nixon.

Mr. Chou's declaration capped two days of attacks in Peking's official press on the plan, which Mr. Nixon said he presented secretly to the North Vietnamese three months ago.

Diplomats here noted that Premier Chou's statement came just three weeks before the arrival here of President Nixon and is regarded as a further assurance to the North Vietnamese that China would not seek any agreement on Indochina with the Americans over the heads of Hanoi, the Viet Cong or other revolutionary Indochinese movements.

"If the American government goes along with its eight-point program, I think it will not be possible for the war to be ended in Indochina, especially in Vietnam," Mr. Chou told the Americans.

This was reported by Prof.

Daniel Treliak, one of the leaders of the group and a political science lecturer at York University, Toronto.

Mr. Chou declined to discuss substantive issues which may be raised during Mr. Nixon's visit with the group, whose members are probably the last Americans the Chinese leader will see before the President's arrival.

But the Americans, members of the Committee for a New China Policy, which is seeking to foster Sino-American relations, said Mr. Chou showed a reasonable and tolerant attitude toward Americans with whom China had had disagreements.

Prof. Treliak said that Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, was shown clear respect by Mr. Chou as a negotiating adversary. "Kissinger has the characteristics of a man with whom one can argue," Mr. Chou was quoted as saying.

Mr. Chou also revealed that China had sent a doctor to Switzerland to treat American writer Edgar Snow, 66, author of "Red Star Over China," and chronicler of the Chinese revolution, who is reported to be seriously ill.



WINTER OF DISCONTENT—Austrian Alpine skier Karl Schranz, left, rides in ski-lift with teammate Heini Messner in Sapporo, Japan, after learning of his ban by the International Olympic Committee.

Austria Stunned by Schranz Ban, May Quit Games If Appeal Fails

Austrian ski officials said they would appeal today the disqualification of Karl Schranz and then announce whether or not their skiers would take part in the Winter Olympics which open in Sapporo, Japan, Thursday.

The International Olympic Committee, led by president Avery Brundage, announced today that Schranz, 33, had been banned from the games because of "professionalism," and thus violation of the Olympic code. Details on Page 13.

Writer's N.Y. Grand Jury Testimony Delayed Swiss Issue Warrants for Arrest of Irvings

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Author Clifford Irving was temporarily excused today from appearing before a New York County grand jury investigating the purported Howard Hughes autobiography, but Swiss authorities, meanwhile, issued arrest warrants for Mr. Irving and his wife, Edith.

Mr. Irving's appearance before the grand jury in Manhattan was postponed so he could have more time to consult his new lawyer, criminal-law specialist Maurice Rosen. No date for another scheduled appearance before the grand jury was set.

Mr. Irving appeared today for a 15-minute interrogation by Robert Morvillo, assistant U.S. attorney in charge of criminal investigations here. Later, Mr. Irving evaded newsmen by alighting

out a back entrance of the federal building.

In Zurich, District Attorney Peter Veleff said his office issued the arrest warrants for the 41-year-old New Yorker and his Swiss-born fourth wife after finding about 17 million Swiss francs—the equivalent of about \$442,000—in a branch of the Swiss Bank Corp.

The funds apparently represented what is left of \$650,000 that two New York publishing firms gave Mr. Irving, in checks, for delivery to Mr. Hughes for rights to his autobiography. The 230,000-word book was allegedly written by Mr. Irving after 100 hours of taped interviews with the billionaire recluse.

Mr. Veleff said the warrants were issued because of "urgent suspicion of fraud, falsification of official documents and instigation of these crimes."

Mr. Hughes, last interviewed in public by an accredited journalist in 1957, has denied in recent court affidavits that he ever met Mr. Irving or authorized a biography by the writer.

Mr. Irving has said that his wife, at Mr. Hughes's request, opened a bank account in Zurich under the name of Helga R. Hughes, and deposited the \$650,000 in three checks after endorsing them "H. R. Hughes." He said that his wife withdrew the Swiss equivalent of \$650,000 after the checks cleared, and deposited them in another bank as an investment in growth securities. But he reportedly admitted that some of the funds had been spent elsewhere, without specifying where, but presumably on his and a researcher's expenses.

In Zurich, the district attorney said that the 17 million Swiss (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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Bhutto Starts Talks With Chou in China

Discuss Situation On Subcontinent

PEKING, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan began talks with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai tonight only hours after arriving to a subdued welcome in snow-covered Peking.

The president was making his second visit to Peking in less than three months. The last time he came here was as a representative of former President Mohammed Yahya Khan, now under house arrest in Pakistan.

Mr. Bhutto arrived in Peking a day after he announced that Pakistan was pulling out of the Commonwealth because of the imminent recognition of Bangladesh by Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

A few thousand Chinese watched the president's entourage pass on its way from the airport to the state guest house.

Masses Clear Streets

The government had planned a tumultuous welcome for the Pakistani leader and a rehearsal was held in Peking's Tiananmen Square yesterday. But since up to 500,000 people had been mobilized earlier to clear snow from the streets, it was felt the government did not want to call out the masses twice in one day.

Pakistan sources said Mr. Bhutto and Mr. Chou tonight were discussing the new situation on the subcontinent, the question of Indian occupation forces in East Bengal and Pakistan's future role in Asian affairs.

The Peking People's Daily today printed an editorial strongly attacking India and the Soviet Union. The Communist party newspaper questioned whether Bangladesh was a "fait accompli" and said the Chinese would see it was created by the Indian government through naked aggression and subversion and with the support of Soviet revisionism.



NIP ON THE NOSE—Twelve-year-old Lari Morgan greeted by 12-day-old dromedary named Dan, after Daniel J. Shannon, a former Notre Dame football player who is now president of Chicago Park District.

U.K. Is Planning Recognition Of Bangladesh 'Very Soon'

LONDON, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The British government announced today that it will recognize the new state of Bangladesh—the former East Pakistan—"very soon."

Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home told Parliament that Britain greatly regrets the decision of Pakistan yesterday to quit the Commonwealth because Australia and New Zealand were to recognize Bangladesh—they did so today—and British recognition was believed imminent.

"I greatly regret this decision. It was, of course, for Pakistan to take it for itself. Commonwealth membership is not a matter between Britain and the individual members," Sir Alec said.

"But I believe our criteria for recognition are fulfilled so as to enable us to recognize Bangladesh in the very near future."

He said Britain's decision to recognize Bangladesh "is in no way hostile to Pakistan, but we have to face the facts."

"The new nation," he said, "is to reconcile the parties and to try to bring about harmonious relations in the subcontinent."

Fiji and Bulgaria, meanwhile, recognized Bangladesh. More than 20 countries now have recognized the new nation.

Leaving the Commonwealth will cause few immediate disadvantages for Pakistan apart from the loosening of close educational and cultural links that work to Pakistan's advantage.

The Commonwealth is a club with few set rules. Allegiance to the British Crown is not called for. Nor is it a political organization.

The economic advantages of membership are as declining importance as trade preferences dwindle in preparation for Britain's joining of the Common Market. Besides, Britain has withheld aid to Pakistan recently.

It is in the area of education, perhaps, that Pakistan will suffer the greatest loss. British teachers go out to schools and colleges in Commonwealth countries, and educational and technical experts are provided on request.

It is too early to say how the withdrawal will affect the thousands of Pakistani students in Britain.

Miss Devlin Takes Swing At Maudling In Commons Debate On Ulster Killings

(Continued from Page 1)

out of Catholic areas in Ulster, insisted that the policy of internment IRA suspects without trial come to an immediate end and urged a conference to bring about a lasting solution.

Until recently the Labor party's principal figures had largely abstained from criticizing the Conservative government's handling of the worsening affair.

Yesterday, Harold Wilson, the Labor leader, urged transferring responsibility for security in Ulster from the provincial government at Stormont Castle to the Parliament at Westminster. Mr. Wilson was all but proposing what many insist is a necessary first step to resolving the crisis, direct rule over the province from London.

The disaster in Londonderry when Miss Devlin and others led more than ten thousand civil rights demonstrators in a march through the Catholic slum known as the Bogside. The Stormont regime has banned all processions, and the marchers ran into a barricade manned by troops. The soldiers were showered with stones and glass from a segment of demonstrators. Then paratroopers in armored cars burst out through the barricade to make arrests.

What happened next is the source of complete and unending dispute from eyewitnesses. The army says its men came under fire and took 50 to 80 shots before the paratroopers opened up at "identified targets."

Two reporters at the scene, Simon Winchester, of the Guardian, and John Graham, of the Financial Times, say only one or a few shots were fired before the paratroopers let loose. Catholics on the spot, including priests, charge the soldiers fired indiscriminately into the crowd.

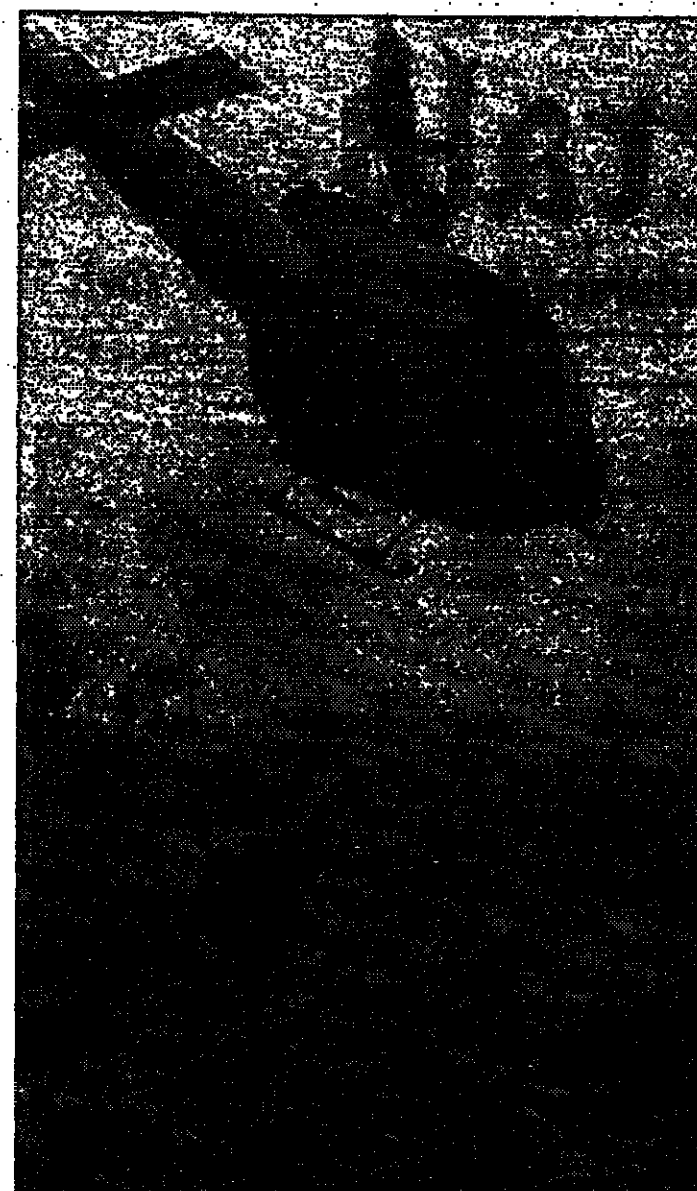
When it was over, 13 civilians were dead and 18 were injured, including a woman run over by an army armored car.

For Mr. Maudling it was a case of marchers defying law and order, the army acting with restraint and finally returning rifle fire with rifle fire. For Catholics in Northern Ireland, the IRA, it is British troops warring on their own.

Conor Cruise O'Brien, the former United Nations official, a Labor member in the Irish Republic Parliament, has been a lonely voice of caution in his country, urging that British troops must stay in Ulster and containing the terrorism of the IRA. But after yesterday's events he said:

"This is an appalling disaster, and its effects throughout Ireland are incalculable. . . (it will) strengthen the hand of those who said the IRA was right."

The Times, widely regarded as the voice of the British establishment, declared in an editorial that the affair "will carry Northern Ireland another stage towards a finally unworkable condition. . . If the accounts from the Bogside are anything like correct, it would seem that the IRA has now got what it has long been trying to provoke without success: a breakdown of battle discipline in the army or a major operational misjudgment."



DROPPING IN—First Cavalry GI moving into position to guide helicopter into landing zone near Saigon. The First Cavalry is one of the few remaining American units still in a combat role in South Vietnam.

Gen. Westmoreland Predicts Red Offensive This Month

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offensive, U.S. troop outposts continued. The U.S. command reported American strength had dropped to 138,500 last week, leaving President Nixon's timetable of an authorized ceiling of 139,000 by tomorrow. Mr. Nixon has ordered strength further cut to 69,000 by May 1.

In Vietnam, the Laotian capital, meanwhile, informed sources said half of a Laotian battalion is missing after being routed from positions 20 miles north of Luang Prabang, the royal capital.

A spokesman for the Laotian Defense Ministry said nine positions near Luang Prabang were attacked over the weekend, and three of them, held by one battalion, were overrun. He said 30 North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao were killed.

Meanwhile, Cambodian and Communist troops clashed 18 miles outside Phnom Penh during the night, the Cambodian military command reported today.

Two Communist attacks were beaten off near Thma Pong Hill, which the Cambodians captured six weeks ago in fierce fighting. The hill, on Highway 26, commands western approaches to the capital.

The Cambodian command gave no details of the fighting or casualties.

Travelers returning to the capital from Siem Reap, 150 miles from the capital, said 10 soldiers were killed when a school was shelled in the center of the town last Thursday.

Siem Reap airport, which briefly reopened early this month, was again closed because of mortar barrages from the nearby ancient temples of Angkor Wat.

Military headquarters in Phnom Penh said today it had received reports that Communists entrenched within the 1,000-year-old temples had destroyed five Cambodian members of a French archaeological team working there.

The archaeological team, led by Bernard Groslier, enter the site several times a week with the consent of both sides to carry out basic maintenance work on the maze of priceless bas-reliefs.

State Department Is Stressing 12 'New' Points in War Offer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP).—The State Department is telling U.S. diplomats around the world that President Nixon's Vietnam peace plan includes 12 "important new elements."

This account of the Nixon offer, which is being sent to U.S. diplomatic posts abroad for use in explaining the plan, contrasts with Communist denunciations of the plan over the weekend.

Nixon strategists declined to rate the denunciations as a rejection of the proposals. U.S. officials suggested that China was mainly trying to show support for its North Vietnamese ally, and they continued to profess some encouragement from the lack of a flat Hanoi turnaround when the Nixon offer was presented in Paris Thursday.

The State Department cable pulls together ingredients from last week's statements by Mr. Nixon and presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger on the eight-point U.S. plan.

"It is not a 'grimlock' intended to show up the intransigence of the North Vietnamese or to make points in the public debate on Vietnam policy," U.S. diplomats were told.

Mr. Kissinger pictured as the main new elements in Mr. Nixon's plan the offer to pull U.S. and allied forces out of South Vietnam within six months provided there was a cease-fire and prisoner release and to hold new South Vietnamese elections with President Nguyen Van Thieu stepping down a month before the vote.

The cable lists these 12 points as important new elements in Mr. Nixon's package:

"1. Readiness to set a fixed date for total withdrawal of all U.S.-allied forces.

"2. A six-month period for this fixed date as part of an overall agreement or as part of a military settlement only.

"3. Our withdrawals would be unilateral in a settlement of military issues alone (cease-fire and prisoner release).

"4. Our withdrawals would take place before the withdrawal of other outside forces in an overall settlement.

"5. A new presidential election in South Vietnam within six months of an agreement.

"6. An independent election body, including the Viet Cong's National Liberation Front, would completely organize and run this election starting on the date of the agreement and for the entire six-month period until the election.

"7. President Thieu and the vice-president, Tran Van Huong, would resign one month before the election and a caretaker government headed by the chairman of the Senate would take over, except for election responsibilities.

"8. All U.S. and allied forces would be out before the election.

"9. The United States is willing to accept limitations on military and economic assistance to South Vietnam if North Vietnam will accept limitations on aid from its allies.

"10. South Vietnam is willing to adopt the non-alignment provisions of the 1954 Geneva accords.

"11. The cease-fire would be a part of the final agreement and need not be immediate.

"12. The United States is prepared to undertake a massive reconstruction program in Indochina of several billions of dollars, in which North Vietnam could share."

"Our proposal calls for an end to the war, not just to U.S. involvement," the State Department cable says.

Hanoi Denies It Wants Red Saigon Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

or second of the projected caretaker governments.

The latest U.S. proposal for interim arrangements came in the eight-point proposal handed by Mr. Kissinger to the South Vietnamese last Oct. 11, and published by President Nixon last Tuesday.

It called for an "independent body representing all political forces in South Vietnam" to organize presidential elections six months after agreement between the two sides in the war. President Thieu would resign one month before the election and a caretaker government would be headed by the president of the Saigon Senate.

U.S. spokesmen have said that, Viet Cong non-cooperation could be members of the electoral body, and there could be Viet Cong presidential candidates.

Mr. Le said today that despite the secret meetings with Mr. Kissinger and the exchange of peace plans, the position of Hanoi and Washington remain "as different as night and day."

He rejected the suggestion that Mr. Kissinger should have further secret talks in Paris with the North Vietnamese, saying there were no plans for Politburo member Le Duc Tho, Mr. Kissinger's opposite number, to travel to Paris.

The United States could use the weekly peace talks to reply to the Communist proposals, Mr. Le said. He also said, however, that "the form of negotiations matters little."

Mr. Kissinger has refrained from giving precise details of the Paris meeting arrangements because "we may want to do it again."

Mr. Le accused the United States of breaking its word in revealing the secret talks, and said the U.S. eight-point plan represented no movement whatsoever by the U.S. side.

ESRO Satellite Launched in U.S.

DARMSTADT, West Germany, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The European Space Research Organization's (ESRO) fifth satellite rocketed into space today aboard a Thor-Delta rocket launched from Vandenberg AFB, Calif., an ESRO spokesman said.

The Esso-A2 satellite was controlled from the European Space Operations Center here.

The 235-pound satellite will conduct seven scientific experiments designed to study the earth's "magnetic field and interaction with the solar wind."

Israeli Deficit

TEL AVIV, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Israel's balance of payments deficit grew to \$55 million last year, an increase of 24 percent over 1970, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Nixon Tells Luns U.S. Opposes GI Cut Weakening NATO

(Continued from Page 1)

number of Russian troops pulled back only a few hundred miles to the Soviet border.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler refused today to answer questions about U.S. terms for mutual force reductions, saying this was a subject now being discussed within NATO.

The U.S. government has repeatedly held out the possibility of negotiated, mutual troop cuts as a condition for a Congress for a unilateral reduction in the 300,000 Americans stationed in Europe.

State Department spokesman Charles Bray said today a unilateral reduction by the United States could have a destabilizing effect on European security.

He declined to specifically deny American press reports that the U.S. government saw danger in any East-West troop cut that the Russians would accept.

Later, Mr. Luns expressed disappointment that Moscow had not yet agreed to discuss troop reductions, but said he was still hopeful that talks could be held. He made his remarks to reporters following a luncheon and conference with Secretary of State William Rogers.

Mr. Luns said that if Moscow did not agree to talks in a few months the NATO countries should perhaps temporarily withdraw their offer. He added that it was likely Mr. Nixon would discuss troop reductions with Soviet officials when he visited Moscow in May.

Stennis Favors Cuts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Sen. John Stennis, D.-Miss., powerful chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said today he felt some reductions could be made in U.S. troop strength in Europe.

"There are some reasonable reductions that would not affect the situation," he said.

Sen. Stennis disagreed with Kenneth Rush, U.S. ambassador to West Germany, who said it was absolutely essential to maintain the current force levels. Mr. Rush appeared before the committee to speak on his nomination to replace David Packard as deputy defense secretary.

Missfeldt Amendment

Sen. Stennis led the administration's successful fight in Congress last year to defeat two amendments by Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana to force a reduction in the 310,000-man U.S. force stationed in NATO countries.

But he said today: "We cannot just hold in concrete what we have now."

Sen. Stennis added he was not committing himself to any particular percentage reduction and would oppose any drastic cuts.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., said, meanwhile, that the communiqué issued by the Warsaw Pact countries last week has "opened the door just a little bit more" to substantive negotiations on troop withdrawals from Europe.

Girl, 19, Flees Wall

BERLIN, Jan. 31 (UPI).—A 19-year-old girl fled to West Berlin Saturday unseen by Eastern border guards, West Berlin police said today.

Forgiveness Offered Biharis, But Dacca Fighting Goes On

By Sydney H. Schanberg

DACCA, Jan. 31 (NYT).—As shooting between Bengalis and non-Bengalis continued for a third day in Dacca, the prime minister, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, offered forgiveness to non-Bengalis, many of whom had collaborated with the Pakistan Army, but threatened force if they did not surrender their arms immediately.

The two heavily non-Bengali neighborhoods in the capital where the fighting is taking place—Mirpur and Mirpur, but mostly Mirpur—remained under a 24-hour curfew, with a cordon around them, as Bengali soldiers and the police continued to search for arms and the non-Bengalis—who are known as Biharis—continued to fire on them and other Bengalis.

The Indian Army, whose victory over the Pakistani army here last month helped establish Bangladesh, was being kept in reserve to be moved in if needed. Both Indian and Bengali officials said that some of the shooting in the non-Bengali areas was being done by Pakistani soldiers who had gone into hiding there in civilian clothes.

With newsmen barred from the areas, the picture of the fighting remained confused and no exact figures were available on casualties. But a check of hospitals indicated that the Bengali casualties must be in the scores, with at least 20 deaths today. Figures on the non-Bengali casualties, for they are being treated in their neighborhoods.

Sheikh Mujib had given the non-Bengalis until 1 p.m. today to turn in their weapons, most of which were given to them by the Pakistani Army during its nine months here. Today was also the deadline for the surrender of arms by the Bengali guerrillas, who fought for independence and received most of their weapons from the Indian government.

"These guerrillas have turned in part, but not all, of their large arsenal, and the Biharis have not voluntarily turned in any."

Irving's Researcher Refuses To Testify to U.S. Grand Jury

By Robert Kirsch

PALMA, Majora—Richard Susskind, the researcher on the purported autobiography of Howard Hughes, said yesterday that he has refused a request by U.S. postal inspectors to return to New York to answer questions before a federal grand jury.

Mr. Susskind again turned down an invitation by Life magazine to take a lie-detector test involving three questions. But he said that he would return to Clifford Irving some of the money the author had given him for services rendered on the book project.

"I can't see how anybody has anything on me," Mr. Susskind said, when asked about the possibility of being involved in a fraud. "I am just an employee."

The chunky, 6-foot-1-inch researcher spoke in the crowded waiting room of the terminal of the Majora-Barcelona ferry.

He said that he would stand by previous assertions that he saw a man he believes was Mr. Hughes last June in a Palm Springs, Fla. motel where Mr. Irving was allegedly preparing to interview the industrialist. Mr. Irving has said that he obtained more than 100 hours of interviews from this Mr. "Hughes."

Mr. Susskind said that he didn't know Mr. Hughes, but added: "Judging from pictures, I saw a man I believed was Howard Hughes."

Asked where material for the purported autobiography came from, Mr. Susskind replied: "It came from tapes. I worked on transcribing them."

He declined to say precisely when he learned this. Friends of Mr. Susskind said the researcher told them he was concerned about Mr. Irving because "he's too high strung for this sort of thing."

Mr. Susskind said U.S. postal inspectors had asked him if he would return to New York under subpoena without raising a legal challenge.

Mr. Susskind said he told them: "I can't tell you anything, I'm just going to stay in Spain."

He insisted throughout the interview that his role in the whole book affair was limited. "I just did the research," he said repeatedly.

Mr. Susskind, 46, is a New York native with an interest in music. For music studies, he attended the Juilliard School in New York and the Paris Conservatory.

In 1948 he served as a volunteer in the Israeli Army. He is the author of ten books, several of them histories of famous battles.

Mr. Irving and Mr. Susskind have known each other for 15 years.

© Los Angeles Times

McNamara Sees Mujib

DACCA, Jan. 31 (AP).—World Bank President Robert S. McNamara met for 45 minutes with Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Mujib Rahman today. A government spokesman declined to disclose the substance of the talks but said they were "very satisfactory."

A Day of Vengeance: 13 More Wounded

(Continued from Page 1)

"Free Derry Corner," where the organizers planned to hold a protest meeting.

Some observers said a few bottles, paving stones and dust bins were thrown at the troops manning the barrier. Army officials said the troops were attacked with bombs and bullets and then moved through the barricades.

Lt. Col. Derek Wilford, the commander of the parachute unit manning the barricades, said the troops had shot seven men, two men armed with Molotov cocktails, five gunmen with pistols, a sniper and three gunmen with rifles. Army officials insisted that the parachute regiment in Londonderry was engaged by gunmen on 25 occasions in the mass demonstrations and that "well over 200 rounds were fired indiscriminately in the general direction of the soldiers."

The army said it has a detailed report on each shooting incident and accurate map references of where each exchange took place. All the army's statements were emotionally and bitterly denied by Catholics. Parents and relatives of the 13 dead—whose ages ranged from 16 to 41—insisted none of the victims was armed or a member of the IRA.

The seven priests in Londonderry who denounced the army today and have a broad following in the Catholic area—said: "We accuse the colonel of the parachute regiment of wilful murder. We accuse the commander of land forces of being an accessory before the fact. We accuse the soldiers of shooting indiscriminately into a fleeing crowd, of gloating over casualties, of preventing medical and spiritual aid from reaching the wounded and dying."

The Irish Republic was in a state of ferment today over yesterday's shooting in Derry City of Catholics by British troops.

Students demonstrated outside the British Embassy and government buildings this afternoon just as Premier John Lynch's cabinet concluded a four-hour meeting on the situation.

A statement issued by the government's information bureau last said:

"The government is fully satisfied that there was an unprovoked attack by British troops on unarmed civilians in Derry yesterday. Any claim to the contrary increases and continues the provocation from which 13 civilians have already died."

With the province tense and frightened today, more than 1,000 college students from Queen's University marched near their campus to protest yesterday's army action. At the same time sit-down protests, work stoppages and brief demonstrations took place in Omagh, Armagh, Strabane and other cities.

In Londonderry, about 400 teachers from Catholic secondary and primary schools decided to strike for three days. The tone of their statement underscored the anger of the Catholic minority here, including the teachers and clergymen of that community. A statement on behalf of the teachers simply said, "Eyewitness accounts from teachers present refute utterly the blatant lies of the British Army."

Swiss Issue Warrants for Irvings; N.Y. Hearing Put Off

(Continued from Page 1)

frances found today have provisionally been frozen in the Swiss Bank Corp., where the money was deposited in a safe deposit bank by a woman identifying herself as Hanna Rosenkranz. A West German identity card was used to obtain the safe deposit box by the woman, who is probably Mrs. Irving, Mr. Veileff said. Hanna Rosenkranz is the name of the second wife of Mrs. Irving's former husband, one report said today.

Mr. Veileff said that the Zurich arrest warrant for Mr. Irving was issued under the name "Helmut Dieter Irving," which he said is the author's real name.

Mr. Veileff said that no request had yet been forwarded to U.S. authorities for the extradition of Mr. Irving and his 25-year-old "pop" artist wife, mother of two of his three children.

Two news organizations here in New York report that the information in Mr. Irving's manuscript may have come not from the millions but from a computer printout produced by a top Hughes aide several years ago.

Neither of the organizations, Columbia Broadcasting System News and Time magazine, made clear how the computer's data might have gotten into the possession of Mr. Irving, who still insists that his information is authentic although he may have obtained it from someone posing as Mr. Hughes.

Time, like its sister publication Life, suggested that a disloyal Hughes employee or ex-employee may have made it available to Mr. Irving.

Life, which was to excerpt three 10,000-word articles from the Irving manuscript, has held up publication of its serialization, for whose rights it was to pay McGraw-Hill, Mr. Irving's publisher, \$250,000. McGraw-Hill has likewise delayed publication of the full book by Mr. Irving.

In Los Angeles, a spokesman for Hughes Tool Co., key firm in the 60-year-old billionaire's financial empire, confirmed that a computerized record on Mr. Hughes was compiled four years ago, in the manner reported by CBS and Time.

But the spokesman, Dick Hannah, said the compilation consisted only of a "chronological synopsis of news stories which had been written about Hughes or in which he figured," and did not contain any "inside" information available only to intimates. Mr. Hannah estimated the length of the synopsis at "less than a couple of hundred pages."

Yesterday, the Los Angeles Times had said that the computer printout was one and a half inches thick and said: "It is conceded by all involved . . . that such material could have reached Irving."

Time and CBS said the computer printout was ordered from a computer theorist by Hughes aide Bill Gay and contained all published material on Mr. Hughes, plus private information from the Hughes Tool Co.

The news organizations said that only a few copies of the printout were made, and were distributed to top Hughes executives.

"The likeliest scenario," Time said, "is that Irving somehow obtained some or all of the material in the printout. It has been rumored, for example, that an angry former employee from the Hughes operation brought the material to Irving. If this story happens to be true, Irving would probably not have needed many accomplices—except for an excellent forger and his wife, who opened the bank account."

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALABAMA	15	59	Very cloudy
ALASKA	5	41	Cloudy
ARIZONA	10	61	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	10	61	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	10	61	Partly cloudy
COLORADO	10	61	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	10	61	Very cloudy
DELAWARE	10	61	Cloudy
FLORIDA	10	61	Cloudy
GEORGIA	10	61	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	10	61	Cloudy
INDIANA	10	61	Cloudy
IOWA	10	61	Cloudy
KANSAS	10	61	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	10	61	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	10	61	Cloudy
MAINE	10	61	Cloudy
MARYLAND	10	61	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	10	61	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	10	61	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	10	61	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	10	61	Cloudy
MISSOURI	10	61	Cloudy
MONTANA	10	61	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	10	61	Cloudy
NEVADA	10	61	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	61	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	10	61	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10	61	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	10	61	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	10	61	Cloudy
OHIO	10	61	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	10	61	Cloudy
OREGON	10	61	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	10	61	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	10	61	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	10	61	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	61	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	10	61	Cloudy
TEXAS	10	61	Cloudy
UTAH	10	61	Cloudy
Vermont	10	61	Cloudy
Virginia	10	61	Cloudy
Washington	10	61	Cloudy
West Virginia	10	61	Cloudy
Wisconsin	10	61	Cloudy
Wyoming	10	61	Cloudy

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THE PLUNGE—New York's Democratic presidential hopeful, Mayor John Lindsay, swimming Saturday in Florida's Fennekamp underwater park, inspecting marine life.

While Muskies Tops Polling

Lindsay Strong in Arizona Voting

By William Chapman

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 31 (UPI)—Two major surprises emerged yesterday after final tabulation of Arizona's Democratic presidential preference voting: the strong showing of New York's Mayor John V. Lindsay and the failure of labor to win a strong bloc of uncommitted delegates to give it bargaining power at the Democratic National Convention next summer.

Mayor Lindsay, a newcomer to

party ranks, polled an unexpected 23.6 percent of the vote, held to elect 500 delegates to the Democratic state convention, which on Feb. 12 will choose 25 national-convention delegates. It was Mr. Lindsay's first election test as a Democrat.

Maine's Sen. Edmund S. Muskie maintained the edge he is given in national public-opinion polls, garnering the major share of any entrant in the voting by 35,000 Arizona Democrats Saturday: 37.8 percent. Sen. George

S. McGovern of South Dakota came out of the voting with 20.4 percent. Uncommitted delegates won only 17 percent, and less than a third of those represented organized labor.

"Let's face it," said Darwin Aycock, the AFL-CIO's political director in Arizona, "we lost. It's pathetic. Nobody wants to take the trouble to be uncommitted." The AFL-CIO man had mounted an extensive campaign to keep labor votes uncommitted, but he said the results showed that most voters preferred committed delegates.

Far Short of Goal

It appeared that the AFL-CIO would emerge from the state convention's voting with only one or two national-convention delegates, whereas its announced goal had been 10. Mr. Aycock himself lost in his own legislative district.

Mayor Lindsay, in capturing nearly a fourth of the ballots and assuring himself probably six national-convention delegates, astonished politicians in every camp.

"He came into the campaign late, with a three-day slumping swing, and then relied on extensive use of television, radio and billboard advertising—media exploitation in which he outperforms any other candidate," Mr. Lindsay was particularly strong in some Mexican-American neighborhoods. In a Phoenix district where he was endorsed by a Citizens organization, he picked up 14 state convention votes, the largest bloc won anywhere by any candidate.

But this support was strictly broad-based. He picked up delegates in remote rural areas among Indians and Mexican-Americans, split the student vote with Sen. McGovern and scored well in several middle-class Phoenix districts. Mr. Lindsay got more votes than Sen. Muskie in the congressional district composed of Maricopa County (Phoenix).

"Underdog Can Do It"

Campaigning in Wisconsin, Mr. Lindsay said that the Arizona election "shows that people can make up their own minds" and that "an underdog can do it."

He said that if it proves true that his delegates out across social and economic lines, he may alter his campaign to give it a more populist flavor.

Sen. Muskie's performance added nothing to his national-campaign momentum, even though he had the support of most Democratic legislators and county chairmen and the organization of Rep. Morris K. Udall.

Rep. Udall said the "big plus" for Sen. Muskie was the defeat of labor's uncommitted-delegate strategy. The congressman had appealed unsuccessfully to labor's national political director, Alexander Barkan, to abandon that strategy in Arizona and to support Sen. Muskie.

Rep. Udall asserted that money and media were responsible for Mr. Lindsay's success but added, "You've just got to say that he's got a lot of appeal, particularly to the young people."

McGovern's Drive

Sen. McGovern won only the bare minimum that his supporters wanted—about 100 state-convention delegates and five national-convention delegates—despite an intensive organizing effort.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, of Washington, may pick up one or two national-convention delegates from among the uncommitted.

The unusual cumulative voting rules apparently worked against Sen. Muskie, who in several districts fielded too many candidates. Each voter could cast a number of votes equal to the number of candidates elected in each legislative district. He could either spread his votes among all of his candidate's delegates or use all his ballots for only a few.

If the statewide returns had reflected simply the number of people who went to the polls, it appeared that Sen. Muskie's share of the total would exceed 40 percent.

U.S. Agency Tells of 21 A-Leaks in '71

AEC Lists Mishaps Down From 28 in '70

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (UPI).

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission today reported 21 potentially harmful radiation leaks last year, down from 28 in 1970.

The AEC, in its annual report to Congress, said it had tightened its safety precautions to substantially reduce the risk of a radiation leak such as occurred during a nuclear weapons test in Nevada in 1970.

In the most serious case last year, a research technician at the AEC laboratory at the University of Tennessee received a strong dose of gamma radiation, but was able to return to work in two months.

In no case was the general public exposed to radiation, the AEC said. There were 10 incidents involving workers under contract to the AEC, however, and 11 at atomic facilities operating under government license.

10 Nuclear Tests

The United States conducted 10 nuclear military tests last year. Tests were suspended for almost all the first half of the year while scientists investigated a radiation leak that occurred during a test in December, 1970.

In other developments, the AEC reported it tested a number of "proposed new concepts" in nuclear weapons last year.

At the same time, the AEC gave details on the nature of the proposed new nuclear arms or to say whether feasibility testing of the new ideas involved only non-nuclear laboratory testing or full-scale underground blasts of nuclear devices.

The AEC disclosed stepped-up activity toward the goal of perfecting nuclear-powered cardiac pacemakers of potential benefit to thousands of heart-disease patients.

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In Washington, the Justice Department declined comment on the story.

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Ashes of Empire

There was gunfire in a Londonderry street—bodies of young men were carried to ambulances by crouching Samaritans. Fierce cries of rage and pain arose and the Irish Republican Army announced that its "immediate policy is to shoot to kill as many British soldiers as possible."

There is rioting in Rhodesia—arrests and killings; in Addis Ababa, solemn diplomats denounced before the United Nations touring Security Council the British plan for peaceful separation of a former colony.

In a news conference in Rawalpindi, President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto announced that his country, Pakistan, is withdrawing from the Commonwealth, that shadow of empire, because other Commonwealth members—Britain, New Zealand, Australia—recognize the breakaway government of Bangladesh.

There is a certain quiet in Malta, now, where negotiations for the maintenance of British and NATO bases have been interrupted. But Prime Minister Dom Mintoff can be relied upon to give vent to more oratory soon, and it is likely to be inflammatory.

And in tiny British Honduras, British naval maneuvers in the Caribbean, where Adm. Vernon's wooden ships once sailed, and his watered rum gave the Royal Navy the hallowed name of grog, seem clearly designed to protect that region from greedy neighbors.

The British Empire, on which once the sun

never set, is, by common consent, in ashes. In its place are nations of varying strength and stability, most of them speaking English for convenience if not by right of birth, practicing their own versions of British law and British parliamentary democracy. In two great wars, the dissolving empire rallied on its center, the United Kingdom (which itself now is less united, with various forms of Celtic nationalism at work). Could anyone count on such an alignment today?

For some years—since the Suez crisis of 1956—the United Kingdom has adopted a "low profile" in foreign affairs, and within the Commonwealth itself. Britain has turned, if not inward, at least toward its continental neighbors, and it comes as something of a shock to the world to realize that in three other continents, as well as very much closer to home, the legacy of empire can be quite so troublesome.

True, the half regretful and quite polite departure of Pakistan from the Commonwealth is only a gesture, compared to the acute difficulties that preceded the independence of the subcontinent; true, in the negotiations about Malta, nationalism has a highly commercial flavor. But the Rhodesian question is a sticky one, of vast implications. There could be fighting over British Honduras. And Northern Ireland is repeating a historic tragedy, with no end in sight. The empire may have burned away in the flames of nationalism, but for Britain there is still fire in the ashes.

Are There Any Issues?

In its abandonment of outmoded conservative doctrine, the Nixon administration has moved much more swiftly and thoroughly than did the Eisenhower administration. Gen. Eisenhower, the first Republican president in 20 years, not only swept out his party's lingering isolationism, but also accepted social security and other features of the rudimentary welfare state which his Democratic predecessors had begun.

Yet in 1960 many Republicans, including Gen. Eisenhower himself, could still in good conscience cling to their traditional opposition to big government, unbalanced budgets and government "interference" in the economy. That was so despite the fact that government programs and personnel had expanded inexorably during his tenure, and that the Eisenhower administration in the recession of 1959-60 had presided over the biggest peacetime deficit in history. As a result, the GOP was almost ideologically defenseless against its take-over by the Goldwater reactionaries four years later.

President Nixon's winning campaign provided few hints that he intended to depart in significant ways from conservative orthodoxy. But in three years, Mr. Nixon has transformed the political and ideological landscape. He has imposed wage and price controls which until very recently had been seriously advocated only by the most liberal Democrats. He has espoused the Keynesian Doctrine of government spending and has had successive budget deficits totaling nearly \$100 billion. He has requested another increase of \$50 billion in the national debt ceiling. He has devalued the dollar.

He has proposed welfare reform to establish a minimum guaranteed income for every family. The federal government has taken over the passenger side of the railroad business, heavily subsidized the merchant marine and tried to subsidize supersonic airplanes.

In foreign affairs, old shibboleths have also fallen. Nationalist China is no longer in the United Nations. President Nixon is about to journey to Peking to meet with Chinese Communist leaders. Disarmament negotiations with Russia are far advanced, and the President hopes to sign an agreement when he visits Moscow in May.

To list these changes is not to condemn them. On the contrary, most of these initiatives were necessary and desirable. The

damage is to the preconceptions of traditional conservatives and to the wider notions of reactionaries. After the Nixon administration's record, Republican candidates can no longer inveigh against big government, budget deficits, government subsidies or federal regulation of the economy.

By coming to terms with several of the nation's major problems and adopting the most promising solutions—which often happened to be those advocated by their Democratic enemies—President Nixon and his colleagues have buried much more of the dead past than did the Eisenhower team. They have moved the GOP closer to a party of government rather than a chronic opposition which holds office by accident.

This administration thus has narrowed the gap between the two major parties as the postwar Tory governments narrowed it in Britain. The grand, stark alternatives no longer exist. Any administration elected this year is going to have a wage-price policy, is going to try to have unbalanced budgets, provide subsidies and manage large social welfare programs.

So far has this process gone in three years that many commentators ask: Are there any issues between the parties? But an issueless "era of good feeling" is not in sight. As the public sector becomes more important, the issue of genuine tax reform—rather than the 1969 sham variety—becomes more urgent. The weight of military expenditures becomes more onerous. Sen. McGovern has stressed both of these matters.

The Nixon administration has devised no viable strategy for the interrelated problems of epidemic poverty, the decaying inner cities and the disadvantaged minorities. The maldistribution of income among different classes is again an issue as it was briefly in the 1930s. The responsibilities of huge corporations to the environment, consumers and their own stockholders and employees are of major concern, as the influence of Ralph Nader suggests. Finally, America's post-Vietnam foreign policy is still to be shaped.

Old issues have faded and old controversies coalesced. Their disappearance may clear the way for a more spirited and realistic dialogue among liberals, conservatives and radicals in this 1972 campaign and in the decade ahead.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Rumbles in Yugoslavia

Repercussions from the crisis over Croatian dissidence and separatism, which erupted at the end of last year, are likely to rumble on in Yugoslavia for some time.

The extent and ramifications of the crisis were brought home at the recent three-day conference of the Yugoslav League of Communists, where speaker after speaker denounced "nationalism and chauvinism" not only in Croatia but in other parts of the Yugoslav federation as well. Coinciding with the conference were two suspected acts of

sabotage for which right-wing Croat Ustashi movement. One was the crash of a Yugoslav airliner in which 27 people were killed and the other was a bomb explosion aboard the Vienna-Zagreb express. Clearly these extremists will do all they can to exploit Marshal Tito's current difficulties. And there have been suggestions that the Russians are helping the Ustashi financially and otherwise for their own reasons. . .

—From the Christian Science Monitor (Boston).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

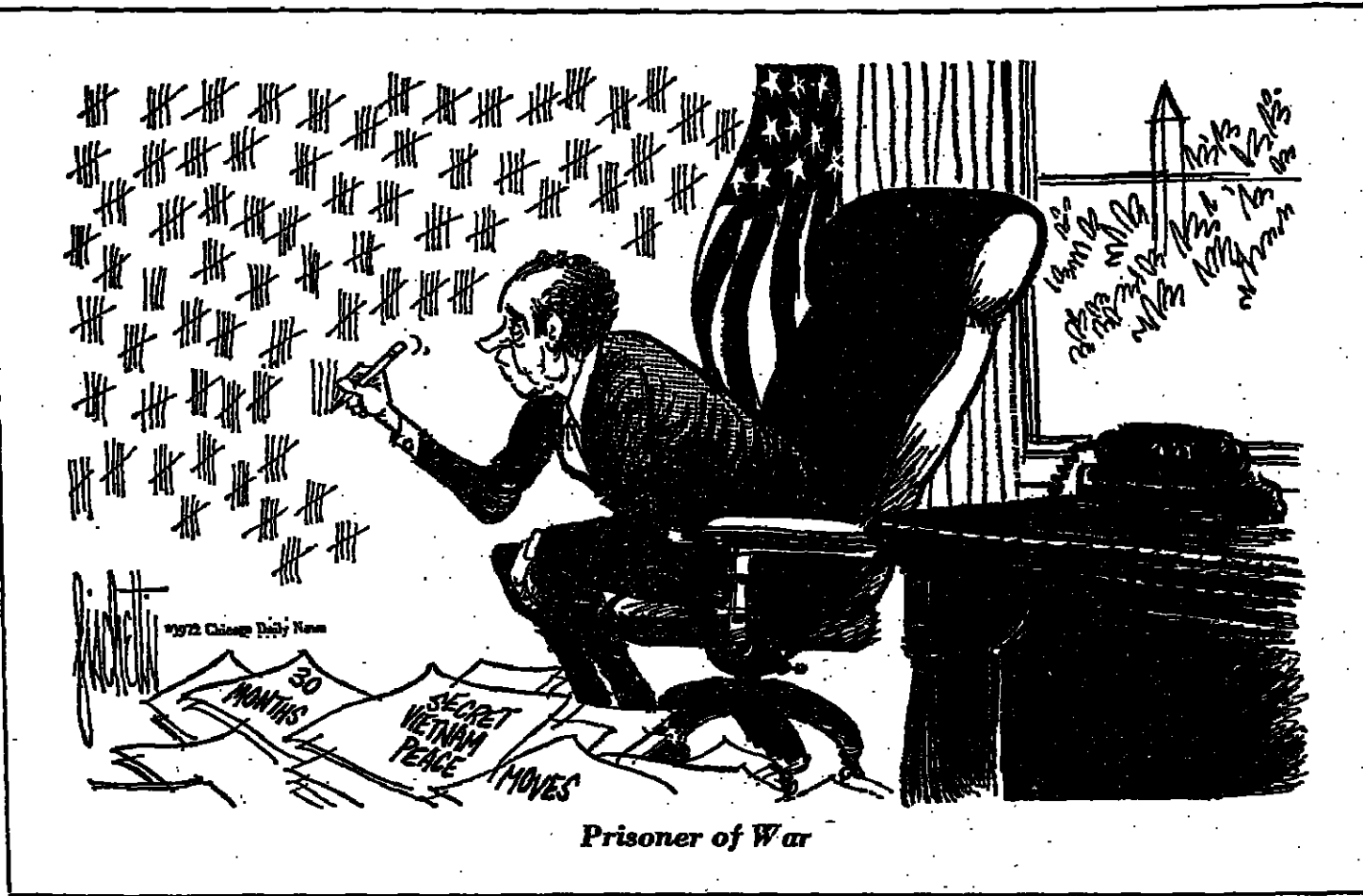
February 1, 1897

PARIS.—Probably not one civilian in 10,000 has any clear conception of the extent to which naval tactics have been modified by the introduction of modern weapons of offense. It is recognized that steam has to some degree discredited the old principles of attack, but laymen have very little conception of the mode in which the ram or torpedo is likely to be used in future actions, nor is it easy to explain how enormously these weapons may weigh in sea battles of the future.

Fifty Years Ago

February 1, 1922

NEW YORK.—For the second time within a month young women of America have been urged to wear short skirts and to taboo corsets by well-known feminine educators. Dr. Mary C. MaSwan of Northwestern University a few weeks ago urged girls to wear shorter skirts and to roll down their woolen stockings. Now comes Dr. Elizabeth Thelberg of Vassar, protesting against any return to the old styles. "I know of nothing prettier than the calf of a young woman. I am for freedom of the knees."



Prisoner of War

The Earthly Future: To Grow and to Die—II

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—In the memory of the race, man has always struggled to overcome the limits imposed by nature. His success has been spectacular, especially in this last century of accelerating technology. Today he sees that he has the means to fight pestilence and disease, to unlock even the binding energy of the material world.

When he is told now that the growth of population and production threatens his existence—that growth is approaching its earthly limits—his inevitable reaction is to regard that warning as one more challenge to be overcome. Surely the technology that has enabled human society to grow so rapidly will find a way to break through the limits.

That is one instinct underlying our refusal to believe the scientists who in growing numbers see ecological disaster ahead. Even when they avoid domestic rhetoric, when they are most calm and reasonable, their message of inescapable limits is difficult to accept. Skeptical listeners, if they articulate their disbelief, argue that man can find or make substitutes for resources that run out. He can multiply the yield of crops, curbing the green revolution further. He can eliminate pollution.

Cost Factor
But the skeptics overlook the fact that every piece of technology has a cost. Manufacturing some new plastic instead of using a scarce natural material causes pollution. Suppressing pollution requires capital investment in machinery that in turn has side-effects. Our life on earth cannot be separated into convenient compartments. Everything we do affects everything else, and in the end technology cannot escape a finite planet.

Food production is a good example. We know what remarkable gains have been made in agricultural yields. But there are costs, too.

World food production increased by a third between 1951 and 1966. That required increases over those 15 years of 63 percent in the money spent annually on tractors, 146 percent in the spending for nitrogen fertilizers, 300 percent on pesticides. It will be significantly more costly to achieve the next one-third growth in food production. And of course the investment in addition to putting a burden on resources, causes pollution and exhaustion of crop land.

Scientists who have been studying growth and ecology for the Club of Rome, an eminent international group, have demonstrated how the problems are inextricably interconnected. The findings are fascinating—and chilling.

The researchers projected the continuation of present growth trends. They discounted major wars or other serious dislocations. They made the optimistic assumption of a 250-year supply of all resources at the current rates of use. (But the point is that the

rates will not be steady. They will increase exponentially with population and consumption.)

Their projections showed the world pattern of growth collapsing within 100 years because of natural resource shortages. It would become increasingly difficult to get at raw materials, requiring more capital. Food supplies would fall as fertilizer requirements could not be met.

Then the scientists assumed that the supply of resources was doubled. On that model, rapidly increasing pollution caused collapse. The next projection made the further assumption, quite unrealistic, that by 1975 pollution all over the world will be reduced by three-quarters. That would allow industrial growth to carry on longer. But the expansion of cities and industry would use up agricultural land, erosion and land

exhaustion would occur, and food would run short.

Finally, on top of their optimistic assumptions about resources and pollution, the scientists assumed a worldwide doubling of agricultural yields. That allowed a huge industrial expansion—and then collapse because of pollution, despite strict anti-pollution measures.

Stop Growth
Even population control of unimaginable perfection would not avert the collapse. The scientists assumed that world population was absolutely stabilized by 1975, with births equaling deaths. For a while, per capita income and food supplies would grow rapidly. But once again natural resources would run out.

The conclusion of the scientists was that there is only one way to avoid the pattern of boom and bust: to stop growth.

Japan, Russia: Going to the Mat
By Selig S. Harrison

TOKYO.—In the long Shinto ritual preceding a Sumo match, the wrestlers clap their hands noisily to get the attention of the gods and stamp on the mat to frighten away evil spirits. The climactic moment when they face each other on their hunched in the center of the ring, glare, march back to their corners and then repeat this performance amid mounting suspense until comes the psychological moment for the real encounter to begin.

The Sumo analogy suggests the elaborate process of preliminary sizing-up now starting between Japan and the Soviet Union in the aftermath of the visit this week by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. At this stage, observed the conservative newspaper Sankei, the ring has been prepared and fully decorated but only a few scattered handclaps have been heard.

In itself, the announcement that Moscow and Tokyo would begin negotiations on a peace treaty this year does not necessarily mean that they have found a formula for resolving their long dispute over four islands in the Kurile chain, north of Japan, occupied by Soviet troops at the end of World War II.

No Clear Offer
Apparently Gromyko did not make a clear offer to return all or even some of the islands. At the same time, the declaration that negotiations would begin does reflect a significant softening in the traditional anti-Soviet attitude of the Old Guard in the ruling Liberal Democratic party and in corresponding Soviet suspicion toward the business-dominated Japanese leadership.

Both sides have an obvious common interest in at least giving the appearance of a change in their relations at a time when President Richard Nixon is about to visit Peking and Moscow. With the Chinese actively courting

Japan, Moscow is also anxious to check the pro-Peking public opinion drift here, and hard-line LDP leaders hope to use the Soviet opening as a lever not only against Peking itself but against the pro-China lobby in Tokyo.

Japanese leaders appear uncertain how far the Russians will go on the territorial issue, but their hopes for an overall future change in the Soviet posture toward Japan have plainly been aroused. A senior Foreign Ministry official who took part in the talks told Japanese newsmen it would be profitable to open a negotiating process without preconditions, "given the complexities of a changing international situation." Where it would all lead, they said, depended on a number of variables in addition to the territorial dispute: principally the Nixon visit, the state of Sino-Soviet relations, and the progress of pending economic negotiations between Tokyo and Moscow.

On the Japanese scale of priorities, the key test of Soviet intentions will be whether or not Moscow is willing to make long-term price commitments in pending agreements for oil and other Siberian natural resources critically needed by Japanese industry. Business leaders here have reacted bitterly to the latest 85 percent price increase exacted from Western oil companies by Persian Gulf countries. If the Soviet Union is prepared to offer better or at least competitive prices and give guarantees against arbitrary future price increases, informed sources state, Japan is now ready to help finance a \$2.5-billion project for the construction of a 4,400-mile pipeline from the Tyumen oil fields in Central Siberia to the port of Nakhodka near Japan. This would be the world's longest petroleum pipeline and would give Japan up to 50 million tons of low-sulfur, pollution-free oil annually.

Rebuffed
So far, Soviet leaders have rebuffed Japanese requests for a long-term price agreement and for access by Japanese survey teams to the Tyumen site. Tokyo is also seeking assurances that the capacity of the Tyumen fields will be expanded, arguing that Soviet domestic needs might eventually affect the price or availability of oil for Japan in the absence of an expansion program.

The Japanese are extremely eager to get the Tyumen oil as well as untold additional deposits now being explored in the Sea of Okhotsk. Recent Soviet strikes off the northeast coast of Sakhalin Island have attracted intense interest here. But the Japanese Foreign Ministry warns that the Tyumen project, in particular, would have important military implications, since Soviet forces in isolated Siberian border areas adjacent to China could tap the pipeline for otherwise scarce petroleum and the Soviet naval base at Vladivostok would have a reliable flow of oil on a large scale for the first time, greatly aiding Soviet operations in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. To

crashing into the earthly limits. That is to moderate all the interconnected factors: population, pollution, industrial production. The essential is to stop economic growth.

We shall have to await publication of the Club of Rome report—in March—to judge how convincing its scientific arguments and mathematical analyses are. But there is already conviction in the sober method used, and in the fact that this group comes out with the same answer as other reputable studies and books increasingly have—the answer of the stable state.

If man wants an extended future, in short, if he wants to avoid the pattern of boom and collapse, he will have to give up the philosophy of growth. Is that socially conceivable? The more one thinks about what is asked, the more staggering are the implications.

White House officials say they are convinced that the North Vietnamese leaders made a big decision last November to try another big offensive early in 1972. The battle is unlikely to begin exactly at the Tet (Lunar New Year) holiday, which is Feb. 18 this year, as it is unlikely to be anything as bold, dramatic or extensive as the 1968 affair. Still, high officials are saying that the Tet offensive of 1972 may last two or three months, and that it may approach the earlier battle in intensity.

Some of the "big battle" talk may be protective psychology, to guard against any possible public shock and to make the eventual blow seem smaller than expected. But there is a possibility that the prospect of a major military action just ahead is taken very seriously at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. This prospect is among the most important reasons for President Nixon's decision to "go public with Henry Kissinger's secret negotiations last week after years of deep secrecy.

By getting on the record now as the man who walked "the extra mile" for peace, Mr. Nixon is in a better position to take the next step at home if the battle field blows away. Moreover, he is positioned, to take, strong retaliatory action, heavy bombing of North Vietnam and other moves, and blame the North Vietnamese for choosing warfare instead of offers of "peace."

The scenario is depressingly familiar on both sides. On the U.S. side, private peace feelers conveyed offers which the Vietnamese communists will not accept, possibly followed by retaliatory raids justified on the ground that the enemy is still fighting. Where have we heard that before?

On the other side, this may be another battle in the classic Vietnamese Communist double play, a big attack accompanied by or followed by a major diplomatic move. In the case of Dien Bien Phu (1954) or Tet (1968), Mr. Nixon's associates are saying they believe that after this one more big push, as they call it, the other side will settle. But that, too, is an echo of the past. It proved untrue before, at least if one defines "settle" as a synonym for capitulation.

Back Again
So we are back again at the same old problem, though under altered circumstances. The essential question is still control of South Vietnam, and on that neither Washington nor Hanoi, it seems, is willing to compromise. In the long run, the North Vietnamese appear to have the greater leverage, for the U.S. effort in Indochina is melting like a block of ice. After all U.S. troops are out, it still may require some \$2 billion or \$3 billion annually of American aid to keep South Vietnam's big military machine afloat. The American public, through Congress, will continue to pay such a price for a war the nation only wants to forget.

As much as anything else, the spectacular Tet attack of just four years ago changed the U.S. public mind about the war, and thus fundamentally affected all that has followed. It seems unlikely that the Tet offensive of 1972 will be nearly so historic. But it hasn't happened yet, and in dealing with Vietnam, it is always wise to wait and see.

Tet Looms Once Again In Vietnam

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON.—Four years ago this weekend, a Vietnamese corporal guarding the government radio station at Nhatrang, a city of 119,000 halfway up the coast of South Vietnam, spotted some suspicious visitors in government army uniforms walking around in the middle of the night. To test their reactions, he fired a few rounds of his machine gun into a nearby field. The "government army" visitors returned the fire with Chinese-made AK-47s.

These were the opening shots, on Jan. 30, 1968, of the Communist Tet offensive which made nearly every city in Vietnam a blazing battleground. By the time the shooting finally sputtered out two months later, the shock wave in the United States had shattered public confidence, virtually destroyed the political standing of President Johnson, and brought about the cessation of U.S. bombing of most of North Vietnam.

All this would be a topic of mere historical interest at this beginning of another presidential election year, except for one fact: The North Vietnamese are moving large numbers of troops again, and another American President is apprehensive that he's going to get whacked.

Expected

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Charges of Betraying Africa Traded by China and Russia

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 31 (AP).—China and the Soviet Union accused each other in the United Nations Security Council today of betraying Africans struggling against white minority rule on the continent.

But the Communist rivals joined in backing proposals by African nations to reject Britain's proposed constitutional settlement with Rhodesia and extend economic sanctions against Rhodesia to South Africa and Portugal.

They were the first two major powers to speak in the council's special debate on African problems, scheduled to last through Friday.

The Soviet Union, China and some African nations attacked U.S. military-base agreements with Portugal and chrome import from Rhodesia as aiding racist regimes.

U.S. Envoy to UN Asks Anderson to Disclose Source

DALLAS, Jan. 31 (AP).—The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, George Bush, has called on Washington columnist Jack Anderson to reveal the source that provided him with the so-called "Anderson papers."

Mr. Bush, in a taped television program broadcast yesterday, also said "a big internal effort" was underway within the Nixon administration to identify the person who leaked the documents to the syndicated columnist.

The papers, made public some weeks ago in Mr. Anderson's column, described the Nixon administration's efforts on behalf of Pakistan in the India-Pakistan conflict.

Mr. Anderson's disclosures contributed to charges that the administration was anti-Indian.

"I'm wondering if Mr. Anderson is so concerned about public opinion—everyone's entitled to know everything—why doesn't he reveal who it is, so we can all see how highly placed this source is in the administration and what his motives are?" Mr. Bush asked.

He said such revelations cause problems for conduct of American diplomatic affairs.

S.W. Africa Police Kill 4 Ovambo Tribesmen

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—Four Ovambo tribesmen were killed yesterday in a clash with police in South-West Africa, bringing the number killed in three days, police announced here.

Police commissioner Gideon Joubert last night said the four were killed when 100 Ovambos, armed with bows and arrows and other weapons, attacked police near Ondobe on the territory's northern border with Angola.

There has been unrest since December when the Ovambos called a strike against the government's contract-labor system. Reforms were announced on Jan. 20.

African Group in Rhodesia Repudiates Militant Exiles

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—The African Nationalist group spearheading the campaign here against Britain's independence terms for Rhodesia today disassociated itself from the recent riots and from militant Rhodesian liberation movements in exile.

The African National Council (ANC), which says it is the anti-sectarian voice of the "wounded silent majority" of over 5 million Africans, hotly denied reported claims that it organized the violence at the instigation of outside forces.

The vehemence of the ANC statement against the Lusaka-based liberation groups indicated its concern to avoid the possibility of a clamp down by government security forces on the ground of an affiliation with banned organizations, observers said.

The ANC, whose executive includes several former political detainees, has taken a moderate, non-violent line in opposing the Anglo-Rhodesian terms, while warning the British commission testing their acceptability of an inevitable racial bloodbath if they are accepted.

Government Claim

Rhodesian Internal Affairs Minister Ian Smith declared tonight that the vast majority of the country's Africans support the settlement terms.

He said in a radio and television broadcast that the Rhodesian government would be falling in its duty if it allowed "a small minority of rabid, militant, nationalist hoodlums" to jeopardize the Peace Commission's test of acceptability.

The 16-man commission sent by Britain, under Lord Pearce, began its second stage today of testing Rhodesian Africans' opinion over the terms of the settlement. The headquarters of the 71-year-old British jurist have been moved to Bulawayo, the country's second-largest city, 275 miles southwest of here.

He will be making a study of his team's work in surrounding

tions that we support racism. More important than pointing the finger, more important than blame and more important than big-power propaganda or debating points is trying to come up with a constructive approach that just might contribute to the solution of these problems."

African council members, meanwhile, delayed the introduction of a resolution on Rhodesia pending further revision. The resolution had been promised for last Saturday and then for today, but Britain told delegates privately it would veto the call for withdrawal of the Peace Commission sent to test Rhodesian public opinion on the settlement.

Sources said the African group was preparing a broader but more softly worded declaration which they hoped Britain would accept. The new version would call on Britain not to carry out last November's settlement with its rebellious white-minority colony but to convene a constitutional conference, including African representatives.

The new resolution was not likely to be introduced before Wednesday. Britain vetoed a Security Council resolution last month condemning the Rhodesian settlement.

Special UN Meeting Places

NAIROBI, Jan. 31 (NYT).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today he favored Security Council meetings in world trouble spots.

"I'm not alone in this for there are several member states which think this is a good idea," he said. "But cost has to be considered, too."

He said he believed it was good to get close to the problems that the Security Council had to consider. When it was pointed out that Addis Ababa, where the Security Council is now meeting, was more than 3,000 miles from southern Africa, which the council is currently considering, he replied, "Well, it's nearer to it than New York is."

Peace Unit Ends Helsinki Parley; Asks Arms Ban

HELSINKI, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The president's committee of the World Peace Council today ended a four-day meeting with a call for general and complete disarmament.

The council, enjoying its main support from Communist and Socialist nations, said in a resolution calling for a European security conference that Europe constitutes the most acute base for peace in the world.

The WPC appealed to all governments to support the decision of the 26th United Nations General Assembly to convene a world disarmament conference open to all states.

It adopted a resolution calling for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and denounced President Nixon's eight-point peace plan for Indochina. It said the peace plan "conceals Mr. Nixon's true intentions, which are to continue the aggression and to impose neo-colonialist regimes on the peoples" of Indochina.

Matabeland, home of some 1 million Matabeli who are the second-largest tribal group after the northern Shona, who number about 3,500,000.

Rhodesia House Bombed

LONDON, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Two gasoline bombs were thrown into Rhodesia House on London's Strand early today, police said. The attack damaged a desk and carpet in one office. Rhodesia House, which houses the Rhodesian High Commission in Britain before Rhodesia's 1965 breakaway, was the site of the 1965 breakaway.

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 31 (NYT).—Newspapers across France shut down this afternoon as journalists walked out on a 24-hour strike to focus attention on the growing press crisis.

None of the 11 Paris dailies will publish tomorrow, and only a handful of provincial newspapers will be on sale. Television and radio newscasts will be held to a minimum.

In all, more than 11 million of the 12 million newspapers sold daily in this country will be missing in what the National Federation of Journalists Unions called the first nationwide strike movement of this kind.

The strike was originally called last week to protest the discharge of 33 employees by Paris-Jour. When Paris-Jour ceased publication last week over the discharges, the journalists' union vowed to strike because, as was explained in a statement today, "the press crisis is a national crisis."

One of the main purposes of the strike was to hasten some form of government action to aid a sick industry. Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas already has called in the owner of Paris-Jour to see what it would take to



FROZEN EROS—The famous statue of Eros in Piccadilly Circus wearing a thick coat of ice yesterday.

Power Cuts for Lack of Coal Intensify Cold Snap in U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP).—With the thermometer at the freezing point, rainfalls hit by labor trouble, coal supplies short because of a nationwide miners' strike and the threat of power cuts in the air, Britons tonight faced a cold winter, indeed.

A spokesman for the Central Electricity Generating Board said it had been forced to make some cuts throughout the country during the peak lunch hour period. The cuts were of only 3 percent because the public had responded well to the board's appeal for economies in power use, he said.

The board warned, however, that if the present cold snap lasted and miners' picket lines maintained their successful blockades of major power plants, depriving them of coal supplies, the cuts could double.

"In fact, considering how cold it has been, we are amazed that consumption is not higher," the spokesman added.

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Offer Rejected

The miners' strike has entered its fourth week. The 280,000 workers are demanding an 11 percent hike in their weekly wages and have rejected a National Coal Board offer of 9.7 percent. The basic weekly rate for underground workers is £19 a week.

Meanwhile, a go-slow strike by train drivers on the southern railroads which serve London's sprawling suburbs caused delays for at least 100,000 commuters. During the morning rush hour 64 out of the 360 trains were canceled in and out of Waterloo Station, which serves southern districts.

The action, by 1,000 engineers of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, follows a breakdown in talks between the labor union and the management.

The strikers demand a second man in the cab of their electric trains and bonus payments after traveling 180 miles instead of the present 200 miles.

The weather forecast until noon tomorrow brought little comfort, with its prediction of continued cold weather and more frost tonight.

British Fleet To Quit Belize, Guatemala Says

GUATEMALA CITY, Jan. 31 (AP).—The British government agreed today to recall a British fleet including 3,000 troops from Belize, Honduras, British colony with self-government, which Guatemala has claimed for over 100 years, the Guatemalan foreign minister announced.

"It was a diplomatic victory for Guatemala," said Roberto Herrera Barquero, the foreign minister. Britain had claimed the fleet was on maneuvers, and Guatemala charged it was a show of force.

Guatemala also announced it would not accept an independent government in British Honduras, as England is expected to grant soon, but would continue to press its claim for the territory.

Mr. Herrera Barquero also announced that flights over Belize by Phantom jets from the carrier Ark Royal had ceased.

The Guatemalan government said it had received notification of the British fleet's withdrawal this morning.

Mars Landslides Shown by Photo

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 31 (UPI).—Mars, which some scientists were surprised to learn, has landslides, apparently also has earthquakes, according to a new photo showing a jumble of debris in the bottom of a surface depression.

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory, which monitors the U.S. Mariner-9 satellite orbiting Mars, yesterday made public a new photo showing a jumble of debris in the bottom of a surface depression.

The hummocks apparently were caused by avalanches down the smoother side of the depression, a laboratory spokesman said. "The parallel grooves in the slopes may be avalanche tracks that mark the channels along which material has slid into the valley bottom," he said.

Journalists Call Attention to Crisis

Day's Strike Blanks Out Press in France

By James Goldsborough

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One of the main purposes of the strike was to hasten some form of government action to aid a sick industry. Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas already has called in the owner of Paris-Jour to see what it would take to

resume publication. Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said last week that direct government aid was a strong possibility and Friday, returning from Africa, President Georges Pompidou said that the problem was under study by the government.

Rising costs and reduced advertising revenues have forced ever more newspapers into the red.

But though agreeing on the basic trouble, which is not unique to France, French newspaper sources cannot agree on how to fight it. This was shown once again during a long radio debate on the crisis tonight.

Government Blamed

Jacques Fauvet, of Le Monde, argued that newspapers must raise their prices and reduce their dependence on advertising. Pierre Lazard, of France-Soir, called it a "world crisis" caused by the impact of television and the increasing importance of periodicals compared to the daily press. Other voices blamed the unions, television advertising and increasing costs such as newsprint.

There was unanimity, however, in blaming the government for having refused to legislate conditions which would allow more newspapers to operate profitably. Paul Parisot, president of the

Franco Warns Youth Over Subversion

Says Activists Are Exploiting Idealism

MADRID, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco today warned that the idealism of young Spaniards was being exploited by "activists" of "subversion."

"Subversion considers youth its most fertile grounds for its frustrating objectives," Gen. Franco said in a speech before the 12th national council of Spain's National Movement, the only political group allowed in Spain.

"Subversion does not spare any effort to introduce its activists among young workers and students," the Spanish chief of state said.

Gen. Franco's speech follows two weeks of student unrest in Madrid and other cities. As he spoke, however, Madrid's three campuses had returned practically to normal, with only medical students still on strike.

Gen. Franco, 79, said, "noble, youthful nonconformity" was inspired by the "generous wish of urgent social perfection." However, this has been exploited, he said, "for the gain of turbulent designs under apparent auspices that in no way coincide with the real aim of its inspirers. In order to adequately fight subversion, precise action . . . is necessary."

He did not say what action would be taken. During the first two days of student unrest, 125 students were arrested and the government said the disturbances which resulted in clashes between riot and mounted police and stone-throwing students had been stirred up by left-wing "subversive elements."

Gen. Franco appealed to the National Movement to give youth the "spark of new enthusiasm."

In his 3,000-word speech, Gen. Franco also confirmed his opinion—expressed in earlier speeches—that the National Movement and not political parties should rule Spain's political scene. Other political parties are outlawed in Spain.

"The chief of state denounced the 'perfidy, demagoguery and the material power of Oriental totalitarianism' and said Spain aspired 'to a position in the forward lines of the defense of liberty.'"

Not Enough Progress

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ing this year, and that 1973 would be a more practicable time for it.

The Brandt government response in the Prague declaration interpreted the Soviet bloc's policy statement as an acknowledgment that "it can't get around the European Economic Community" anymore.

Asked to elaborate, Mr. Ahlert said, "I feel that the Warsaw Pact not only acknowledges the EEC now, but will quite recognize unquote 'using quote' as a word 'its existence in time.' He added however that the Bonn government was aware that Moscow's present attitude toward the European Common Market was not exactly positive."

Strauss Version of Treaty

BONN, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—Franz-Josef Strauss, powerful Bavarian political leader, today published his own version of how West Germany's controversial nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union should look.

The main difference between the Strauss alternative and the treaty signed by Mr. Brandt is that the former would defer settlement of the German-border question until a peace treaty is signed with a united Germany.

The West German government's pact with Moscow is now awaiting ratification by the Bonn Bundestag (lower house of parliament) within the next three months.

The Christian Democratic opposition party and Mr. Strauss's Bavarian Christian Social Union have vowed that they will vote against the Brandt pact on the grounds that it closes the door to reunification of Germany through self-determination.

Russia Reported Expanding Cuba's Missile-Boat Strength

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP).—The Soviet Union has started sending Cuba bigger, more heavily armed, missile-firing patrol boats, U.S. military sources report.

The first two Osa-class boats reached Havana in mid-January after being towed across the Atlantic by a pair of Soviet tugs.

They arrived nearly a month after Cuban gunboat attacks on two unarmed Panamanian-registered freighters in the Caribbean brought U.S. warnings of possible air and naval counter action.

The 35-knot Osa mount four Styx missiles with high-explosive warheads and a range of about 15 miles.

The U.S. Navy has been concerned about the Styx since the Egyptians sank an Israeli destroyer with one of them in 1967.

More recently, the Indian Navy reportedly sank a Pakistani destroyer with a Soviet-supplied Styx.

The new 200-ton Osa craft have a greater operating range and carry twice as many missiles as the 18 older Komar-class patrol boats furnished to Cuba by the Russians in the 1960s.

Last October, Russia made deliveries of MIG-21 jet fighters to Cuba for the first time in more than four years.

Intelligence officials told a congressional subcommittee last September that most of Cuba's weapons predated the 1962 missile crisis, that Soviet shipments in recent years had consisted largely of spare parts and replacements.

Meanwhile, a Russian guided-missile frigate and a diesel-powered submarine left Cuba last week after nearly three months during which they engaged in anti-submarine exercises with the Cubans.

This was the longest such visit by Soviet fighting ships since the Russian Navy began sending fleet units to Cuba in July, 1969.

U.S. reconnaissance has kept constant watch on the port of Cienfuegos, on Cuba's south coast, where the Russians have moored

Malta Demonstrators Attack Offices of Opposition Party

VALLETTA, Malta, Jan. 31 (AP).—Demonstrators rampaged through Valletta today in support of the government's efforts to get more rent from NATO bases on the island.

After giving Premier Dom Mintoff and his cabinet a rousing welcome as parliament reopened, the demonstrators formed into groups.

One group tried to force its way into the opposition Nationalist headquarters, while others shouted anti-British slogans in front of the monument to Britain's Queen Victoria.

Protests also stoned the anti-government Times of Malta building, assaulted a British Broadcasting Corp. cameraman and tried to hold back a West German vehicle recently donated to the government.

Meanwhile, in parliament, Mr. Mintoff refused to give information to opposition leader Borg Olivier on the latest developments in the Anglo-Maltese talks on the future of British-owned NATO bases on the island.

Talks between Mr. Mintoff, Britain and NATO representatives broke down Saturday at Mr. Mintoff's request following what he described as "negative developments."

Agreement, he said, had not yet been reached because conditions were not in the national interest. The government intended to carry on calmly with the intention that this time a favorable agreement for Malta would be obtained.

Talks, he added, were continuing.

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In an official announcement read at a news conference by the chancellor's spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, the Bonn government said the Common Market group of six, soon to be enlarged, should "participate in an appropriate fashion" as a formal entity at the European security conference.

Until now the Soviet bloc has declined to accord official recognition to the West European economic grouping, and Communist leaders and media have frequently denounced it as an expression of "monopoly capitalism."

Mr. Ahlers disclosed today that Common Market officials were already engaged in "preparations" for taking part in the security conference at their headquarters in Brussels.

Not Enough Progress

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King Mahendra of Nepal, 51; World's Only Hindu Monarch

KATMANDU, Nepal, Jan. 31 (AP).—King Mahendra of Nepal, 51, whose 16-year reign saw the landlocked Himalayan nation emerge from isolation, died today and was succeeded by his Western-educated eldest son.

Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev died at his country home at Bharatpur, 24 hours after suffering a heart attack, his second in four years.

Queen Ratna was at his bedside, according to Radio Nepal, when he died at 3:45 a.m. (2215 GMT).

King Mahendra's body, draped

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BRUSSELS, Jan. 31 (AP).—Citizens of European Economic Community countries will not have their green auto insurance forms checked at borders after Aug. 1, the EEC Council of Ministers decided today.

The council decision was part of an agreement reached by the ministers to harmonize legislation on third-party insurance for cars.

Insurance companies in the six member states have also agreed to settle accidents that happen on their territory even if they are caused by cars that have not been insured.

Talks, he added, were continuing.

Sadat, Qadhafi Confer in Aswan

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt held talks yesterday and today with Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi, in Aswan, it was disclosed today.

The Libyan leader, who arrived in Egypt unannounced yesterday, was accompanied by two members of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, according to the official Middle East News Agency reporting from Aswan.

Nothing was disclosed about the two leaders' talks. But it was understood that they reviewed recent developments in the Middle East crisis on the eve of the Egyptian president's imminent visit to Moscow.

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On Mongoloid Babies: Do Parents Have a Choice?

By Anthony Shaw

This is the first of a two-part article by Dr. Shaw, associate professor of surgery and pediatrics at the University of Virginia Medical Center, from The New York Times Features Service.

In the grim drama of surgery on the intestines and even the hearts of newborns, the pediatric surgeon's lot is usually a happy one. He operates on critically ill newborn infants and gives them the 70 years life expectancy of which nature would have deprived them.

A common script for practitioners of his specialty: Baby is born with a portion of his intestines missing; his foot and intestinal juices swell his little belly; he vomits repeatedly and will die if nothing is done. Enter the pediatric surgeon. He performs a 45-minute operation; the intestine is rejoined; digestion proceeds unimpeded, and a healthy infant goes home with his happy parents. Events unfortunately do not always follow this cheerful script. Sometimes a baby with a digestive tract that is superior in potential to that of his brain. He is a mongoloid.

About 1 in 600 births in the United States is a baby with Down's syndrome, mongolism. John Langdon Hayden Down, who described this form of mental retardation about 100 years ago, thought that the Oriental appearance common to children with mongolism proved an ancient link between the Caucasian and Oriental races. We don't know much more about why mongoloid children look the way they do than Down did, but we tend to reject the simple notion that these severely retarded youngsters are throwbacks to a more primitive race of man. Geneticists have found that mongoloids have an extra chromosome inside the cell nucleus. They should have 46, like you and me; instead, they have 47. The chromosomes carry the genes which determine all our characteristics from the color of our eyes to the potential size of our brain. Why that 47th chromosome causes a baby to have slanted eyes, a broad nose, a protruding tongue, a single crease running the breadth of his palm, and an IQ of 30, we don't know yet.

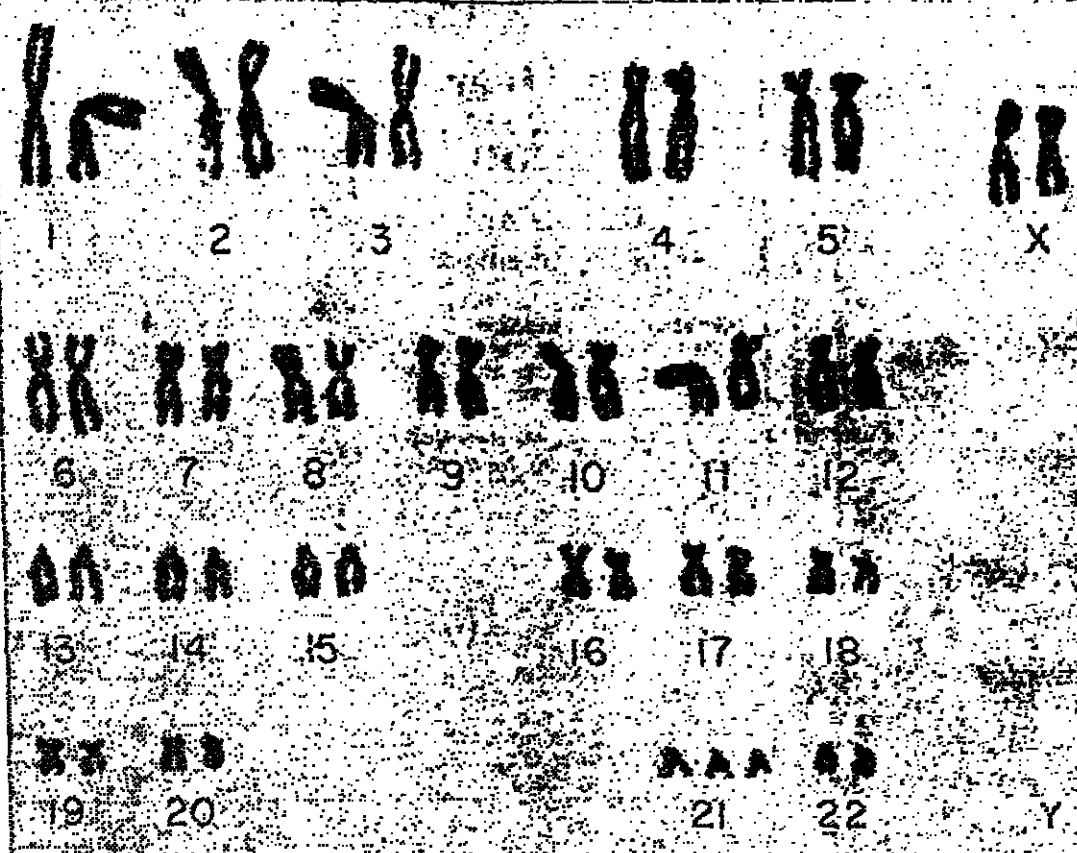
Most mongoloid infants survive the traumas of birth and proceed into infancy, but many are born with lethal defects, such as congenital heart disease and obstructed intestines. Not very many years ago such babies were not salvageable, and physicians and parents alike were relieved when a mercurial God prevented the survival of what was then called a "mongolian idiot." But we have learned how to operate

on the intestines and even the hearts of newborns.

As women get deeper into middle age their chances of bearing a mongoloid child increase. Miss H., a busy attorney, was well into her 30s when she married her last partner, Mr. G. Three years later their efforts to have a baby were finally rewarded by a 4 1/2-pound premature infant, unmistakably mongoloid. Happiness dissolved into grief, shock, rage and disbelief. "How could this happen to us? Why did this happen to us?" Then—"Are you sure, doctor?" We were sure. An examination of the nuclear material of the baby's blood cells showed the extra chromosome. The Gs were faced with a difficult choice: Take home this bitter fruit of their years of dreaming or place him in an institution and banish him from home and mind. But at age two days, Baby G. changed the odds.

Twenty-five years ago a newborn with a blocked intestinal tract stood less than a 50-50 chance of surviving surgery. Many surgeons would have considered such surgery in an obviously mongoloid infant not worth the risk and effort. With the development of pediatric surgery and the better understanding of the differences between newborns and adults, surgery and anesthesia have improved to the point where operations on tiny infants are routine. An instance of intestinal surgery on a newborn mongoloid, which would have been considered heroic surgery a few years ago, was described in a recent newspaper article as a "simple operation."

The choice they made was—no surgery. They had no intention of raising a human being whose maximum achievement might be the ability to write his own name. Furthermore, they did not wish to sentence their child to an institutional existence. "If I knew the baby would be mongoloid," Mrs. G. said, "I would have had an abortion." This argument allowed the Gs to live



ONE TOO MANY—Mongoloids have an extra chromosome in the cell nucleus—giving them 47 instead of the normal 46. In this chromosomal picture of a mongoloid girl, the extra chromosome is in group 21.

with their decision. When Mr. G. called me a year later on the anniversary of their baby's death and asked me if I thought they had made the right decision, I said: "Yes, I think you did."

Another parent who opted for no surgery was a physician who called me a few hours after we had diagnosed intestinal obstruction in his newborn mongoloid son. The first thing Dr. L. asked was, "What would you do if he were your son?"

I am asked this frequently by parents of severely retarded or severely retarded infants who need surgical attention in order to survive. In many cases, if it were my own child I would refuse to allow any measures other than simple procedures to relieve terminal suffering. But in the case of other people's children I feel that as a physician I must reserve more of a sense of objectivity. I told Dr. L. that he and his wife must make the decision, but that we would help them arrive at a decision and support them in whatever they decided.

There are many people who can help parents like the Ls to reach a decision—pediatricians, genetic counselors, social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, clergy, representatives of institutions for the retarded, family or friends with similar problems, and, of course, the family physician. A decision need not be made hastily. By feeding the baby intravenously and by keeping his stomach and intestines from becoming distended

by the use of a stomach tube attached to a suction pump, we can keep him alive and relatively comfortable for at least a few days.

My colleague, Dr. N., envies Mr. G. and Dr. L. Dr. N. has two mongoloid children, both in a private institution, costing him \$1,000 a month. Dr. N. had originally placed the youngsters in a state institution after he and his wife had made an unsuccessful effort to raise them with their two normal children. While in the institution, the mongoloid children were constantly dirty and required hospitalization for one infection after another. This was more than the Ns could stand. Paying \$1,000 a month allows them to sleep at night.

I know many physicians with mongoloid children. Almost all have placed them in institutions. Couples who are success-oriented

and have high expectations for their children are likely to institutionalize their mentally deficient offspring rather than keep them at home. The argument that mongoloids raised in the home perform better than those raised in an institution is rarely persuasive with such parents.

On the other hand, I operated on the mongoloid child of a farm couple who had several other children working in their fields. They were far from well-to-do but they were a happy family. The parents viewed this mongoloid baby as a child who would stay with them on the farm when the others had gone their ways. Such parents as these, with lower expectations, are more likely to insist that everything be done for their mongoloid baby and to welcome it into their homes.

Tomorrow: The surgeon's attitude and society's responsibility.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (UPI).—This is how critics rate new productions on and off-Broadway:

"Gertrude" and "Demon," two plays by Wilford Leach, the opening bill of the La Mamma Repertory Company's first season, had the critics divided. Clive Barnes of The New York Times praised both productions: "This is an implicit, mini-opera, quasi-vaudeville and estimated cartoon, loosely and lovingly collaged from the life and art of Gertrude Stein." Barnes writes about "Gertrude." The playfulness "is marked by Ben Johnston's chamber music and the cast's compulsive tapdancing. (John) Brauer, for instance, as the angel of Miss Stein's fantasies, can't stop his shoes from dancing, even when he is sitting down."

In contrast, "Demon" is about a haughty princess (Susan Topping) and an aged servant (Donald Macgregor) who desires her and commits suicide. The point is, Barnes says, that "everyone is not equal except in death," and the interest lies "less in the statement than in the style." Leach has "reconstituted the No play in his theater's image. This is a phantasmagoric musical (score by Brauer), somewhat related to 'Carmilla,' although remaining clearly Japanese. He moves the audience by disorienting it and enveloping it in an alien environment."

Women's Wear Daily critic Martin Gottfried finds "Gertrude" for lack of substance ("It is charming until it becomes apparent that there is no more to the piece than a mood"), direction that is "less than invigorating" and an "increasingly oppressive" score. "Demon," this critic says, "has little if any relationship to No theater, or Eastern styles in general. There is a universal feeling to both productions." Brauer and Leach co-directed.

"Vivat! Vivat! Regina!" Robert

Claire Bloom, who plays Mary Stuart in "Vivat! Vivat! Regina!"

AP.

Bois's dramatization of the story of Elizabeth Tudor and Mary Stuart, drew two favorable reviews at the Broadhurst Theater. Associated Press critic William Glover said: "Events are theatrically telescoped, episodes condensed so that a great mass of potentially confusing factuality does not overshadow the personal struggle." Clive Barnes in The Times "History without tears and without tears is Robert Bois's stock-in-trade. The story of Elizabeth Tudor and Mary Stuart has been told before and it has been told better, but there is a fascination in this unruly of two destinies and the play triumphs over its failures. The work's strength lies both in its delineation of history, brushed up with modern social dialogue and an urbane, glib wit, and also in its presentation of these two great ladies." Eileen Atkins plays Elizabeth Tudor and Claire Bloom Mary Stuart.

"Vivat! Vivat! Regina!" Robert

Vatican Hears Report

Tomb May Have Been Aeneas'

ROME, Jan. 31 (AP).—Aeneas, the legendary Trojan hero whose descendants founded Rome, may have actually existed, archaeologists say.

They have dug up a pre-Roman temple and, beneath it, a 26-century-old tomb that might be where Aeneas was buried.

The tomb and temple were found at Praetor Mare, a village 20 kilometers south of Rome on the site of ancient Lavinium. The temple, archaeologist Paolo Sommella reported to the Vatican's Pontifical Academy of Archaeology, was obviously built to honor a hero buried in the tomb.

The tomb, two and a half meters long and one meter wide, is surrounded by a wide circle of stones. Found in the tomb were several weapons and tools in bronze and iron including an iron helmet, symbol of power. No bones were found.

The tomb, Mr. Sommella said, was enlarged and buried under a mound in the 4th century BC, when the two-room temple was built above it.

The temple and the surrounding area fitted the description which the historian Dionysius of Halicarnassus described in the 1st century BC as the site and building where Aeneas was worshipped. Dionysius referred to a

place about four kilometers from the sea on a hill beside a river near Lavinium. Less than a century later, Vergil recounted the legend of Aeneas in "The Aeneid."

"We've not found Aeneas' bones," Mr. Sommella said, "but we seem to have found where the ancient Romans thought his bones were."

Nine Paintings Attributed to Spanish Master

GUADAJAJARA, Spain, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—Art experts believe that the "real heroes of America" are the crooks and the Indians—the men and women standing up against poor law and indifference.

The nine paintings, most of them in poor condition, were among 103 Spanish and Flemish school works discovered when school workers cleaning a warehouse in the Guadalajara provincial palace.

A subsequent search of the room revealed a catalogue listing nine "Apostles" by Ribera as palace property. Experts from the Prado in Madrid have begun a minute study of the canvases.

MUSIC IN FRANCE

Ormandy Leads Orchestre National

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The last week was one of unaccustomed orchestral riches for Paris, with the Orchestre National de France Radio in high spirits under Eugene Ormandy, and joined by Isaac Stern and Leonard Rose in a Brahms festival that filled the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées when it was not occupied by the Orchestre de Paris, Georg Solti and Bartok.

Ormandy, 72, although he seems ageless, and he has spent almost half that time with his peerless Philadelphia Orchestra—so much with it that he is only rarely seen in the company of other orchestras. But when he is he seems to be able to impart some of the same magic, for he is a conductor who knows what he wants and how to get it without undue fuss.

Stupidity

His technique is simply itself. He plants his feet firmly and stands absolutely upright, giving clear beats and accents with compact gestures, and urging his charges on to the climax with controlled passion. The National ensemble—which incidentally was founded about the time Ormandy went to Philadelphia—responded in kind, with a richness and balance of tone and a unity of purpose that it does not always exhibit, and which was equally vitalizing for the architectural grandeur of the First Symphony and the pastoral freshness of the Second.

On the second concert on Thursday, Stern and Rose lent their familiar collaboration and tone and poised nobility of style to the Double Concerto, although a few days earlier Stern seemed ill at ease and below his own form for about half of the Violin Concerto, before settling down to a brilliant third movement.

Meanwhile, at the Maison de la Radio, the Orchestre Philharmonique under Marius Constant, and a handful of other



Eugene Ormandy seems ageless.

musicians, began a series of concerts devoted to a wide range of 20th-century music. Each of four days (subsequent programs are tomorrow, Feb. 8 and 15) include an orchestral concert at 8 p.m. preceded at 6:30 by an introduction and performance of smaller-scale works by the same composers. Each set of concerts is devoted to three or four composers characterized as "pioneers, witnesses and hopes."

The "pioneer" of the first set of concerts was Alexander Scriabin, who 100 years after his birth

is again after having been out almost since his death in 1915. He was represented by late plays works—five preludes of Opus 74 and the 10th Sonata—played with intense concentration by Claude Helffer, and the rich orchestral undergrowth of his Third Symphony, "La Diva Poème."

"Witness"

The Danish composer Carl Nielsen was the "witness" in this context. The gentle expanses of his symphonies are good preparation for the appealing, folk-like songs that were attractively sung by Irene Jarosky, but his almost totally unknown Violin Concerto was a surprise—a two-movement work in which slow introductions explode into longish sections and light-hearted main sections. It would seem to be an unusual and interesting item for the repertoire, although each violinist will have to decide if the rewards are worth the considerable difficulties. Heard at the final rehearsal, Ivry Gilis was a spirited and sympathetic interpreter of a work he was preparing for the first time.

The 35-year-old French composer Michel Dague, the "hope" of the first concert, was represented by two works—"L'Al...," in which a voice, electric guitar, cello and some percussion instruments punctuated some long silences, and "Si... et Si...," which seemed to be an anthology of blocks of sound for full orchestra in which some elements are subject to limited choice by conductor and performers.

Opera in London

Meyerbeer Rarity

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Most opera-goers are familiar with Meyerbeer's French operas, at least by title; but only to specialists will "Il Crociato in Egitto" (The Crusader in Egypt) have a familiar ring, and even they will remember it primarily as the last opera with a leading role for a castrato.

The castrato was Giovanni Battista Velluti, and he headed the cast of the first London production in 1825, a cast which included, by the way, the then 16-year-old Maria Garcia, later celebrated as Maria Malibran. Castrati had been taken for granted in London in the 18th century, and were treated with compassion, the best of them with deference. By Velluti's time, a castrato was a curiosity, and his appearance in "Il Crociato in Egitto" occasioned a good deal of levity, all of it cruel, some of it pretty bawdy.

The opera deserves remembrance for more substantial and more decorous reasons, as was demonstrated in last night's concert performance by the enterprising Opera Rara at the Elizabeth Hall. Despite an appalling libretto, it is quite an opera; and a cast boasting not a single big name gave it an astonishingly and admirably brilliant performance.

Cosmopolitan

The very name, Giacomo Meyerbeer, suggests a cosmopolitan personality. He was born Jakob Beer, in Berlin, in 1791, changed Jakob to Giacomo during his 10 years in Italy, retained Giacomo throughout his long residence in Paris as the greatest composer of French grand opera.

Much of this cosmopolitan disposition is apparent in "Il Crociato in Egitto," the last, and presumably the best, of the sequence of Italian operas which earned him, at the time, a position second only to Rossini's in the affections of the Italian public. He had mastered the Rossinian style, but he brought to the conventions of opera seria a German predilection for adventurous harmony and sophisticated instrumentation that would characterize and dominate the transition from opera seria to grand opera. One is accustomed to noting, in his later French operas, the extent to which he foreshadowed both Verdi and Wagner. The portents are already striking and effective in "Il Crociato in Egitto."

Demands

The vocal writing, of course, makes unconscionable demands on the singers, especially at today's higher pitch. They were met valiantly, largely successfully and, in the case of the soprano, Janet Price, even radiantly. Patricia Kern, the Cherubino of Covent Garden's recent "The Marriage of Figaro," handled Velluti's virtuosic music confidently and respectfully. William McKinney, a substitute, nicely took the measure of a tenor role once a favorite of the legendary Rubini, and Christian du Plessis added an imposing bad tone to concerted numbers rarely overweighed by female voices.

Much credit is due Roderick Brydon, the conductor, for the preparation of so difficult a work with inevitably limited rehearsal facilities, and to Patric Schmidt, the company's musical director, for conceiving the revival and for what appeared to be an ideally tidy edition of the score.

ART

London

Lester Johnson, Merradyn Gallery, 215 King's Road, London S.W. 3, to Feb. 5.

Although Lester Johnson, director of graduate studies in painting at Yale, has had a number of one-man shows in the United States, this is the first time that his work has been properly exhibited in England. He works on a large scale. His canvases are impressive with strong and harsh figures moving in all directions. The show is an exciting starter for the new gallery, which will stock Johnson after the exhibition is over and where there are also works by John Kuno, Childe and Forrester. The gallery is in a beautiful private house and keeps normal London gallery hours.

Gordon Govier/Peter Towse, Nicholas Treadwell Gallery, 33 Chiltern St., London W. 1, to Feb. 5.

Gordon Govier's sculpture is the most savage political-satirical art produced in England for a long time. He exaggerates the physical characteristics of his victims very little (an exception is Prime Minister Edward Heath with long nose flaring beneath a jockey cap, mounted on a tortoise-like Foreign Minister Alec Douglas-Home) and allows the boring appearances of the famous and notorious to shine through in tedious, Towse's contribution to the show includes beautifully finished paintings on glass of such subjects as "Towse's Suspender" and "Powder Puff with Towse," which are neo-realism verging on the minimal.

Drawings, Watercolors, Acrylics, Fieldhouse Galleries, 63 Queen's

Rome

Max Ernst, Retrospective of Graphics, Deutsche Bibliothek, 27 Via del Corso and Galleria II Segno, 5 Via Capo le Case, Rome, both shows until Feb. 25.

Max Ernst blends 20th-century wit with age-old European dreams. His graphic oeuvre is displayed from 1911 to the present in a rather gloomy setting at the German Library and in a brighter, neater one at the Segno. His dada poems with his own illustrations, his illustrations of poems by Elyard, Jarry and others, his dim-colored forgeries, his drawings of whimsical signs, traces of absurd longings and appetites, are all inspired. The graphics, more than his oils and sculptures, are Ernst's most exact talent and the thread which binds his many styles. In them, wordplay and prophecy must be read as magic picture-book poetry.

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1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$
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Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 31, 1972

1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$
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International Bonds Traded in Europe

1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$
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1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

December 31, 1971 with comparative figures for 1970.

ASSETS

Cash and due from banks

Precious metals

Investment securities

U.S. Government obligations

Obligations of U.S. Government agencies

Obligations of states and political subdivisions

Other

Total investment securities

Federal funds sold

Loans

Customers' liability under acceptances

Bank premises and equipment

Accrued interest receivable

Other assets

Total assets

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Deposits

Acceptances outstanding

Mortgages payable

Accrued interest payable

Other liabilities

Unearned income

Allowance for possible loan losses

CAPITAL FUNDS

Capital notes

Stockholders' equity

Capital stock

Paid-in surplus

Undivided profits

Total stockholders' equity

Total capital funds

Total liabilities and capital

EARNINGS PER SHARE

(Based on average shares outstanding)

Income before securities transactions

Net income

Year ended December 31,

1971 1970

\$2.59 \$1.93

\$2.69 \$1.93

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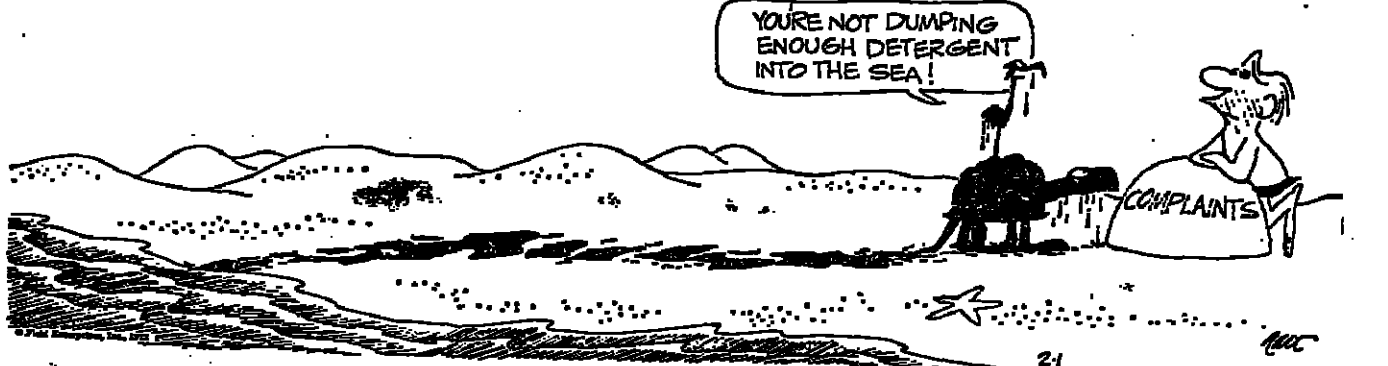
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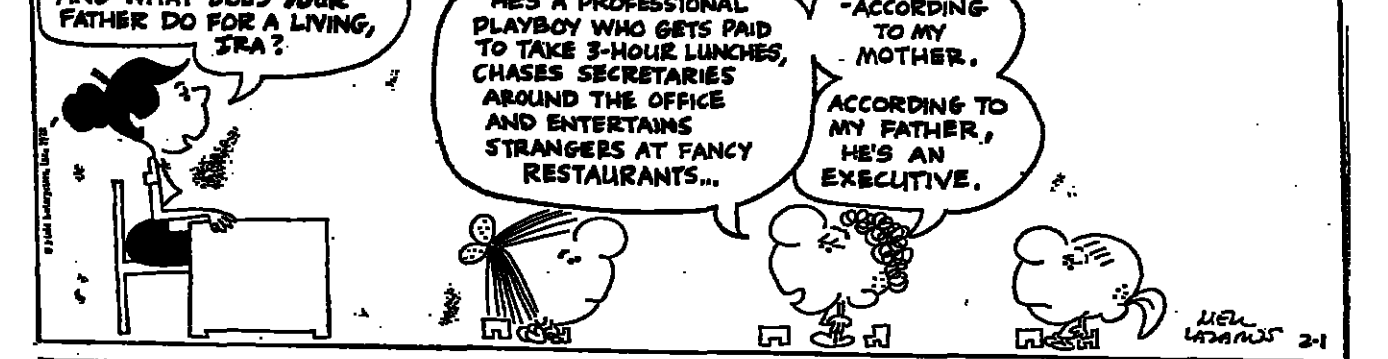
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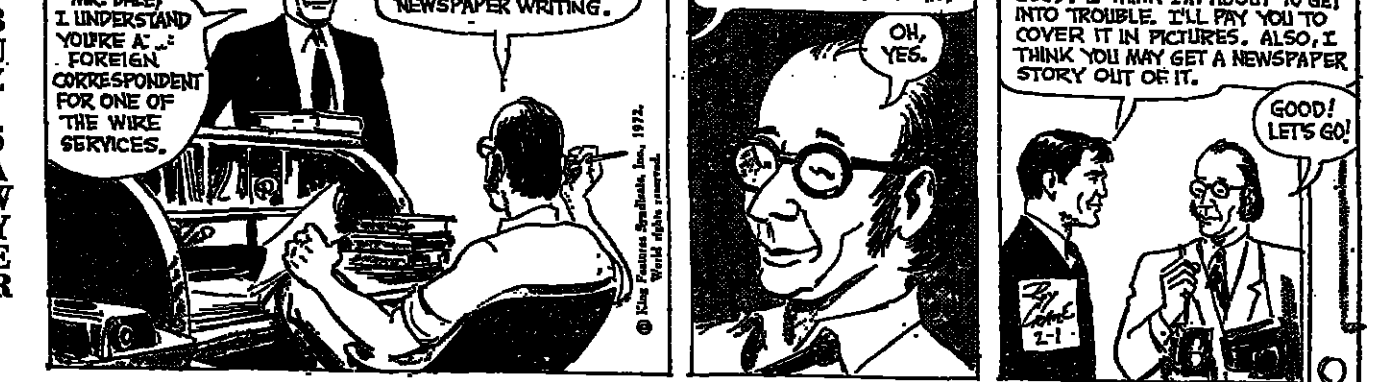
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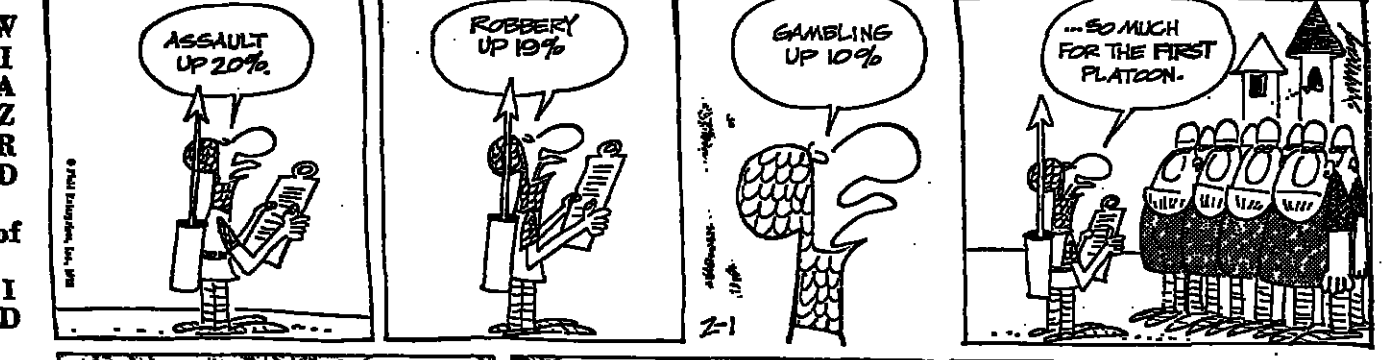
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



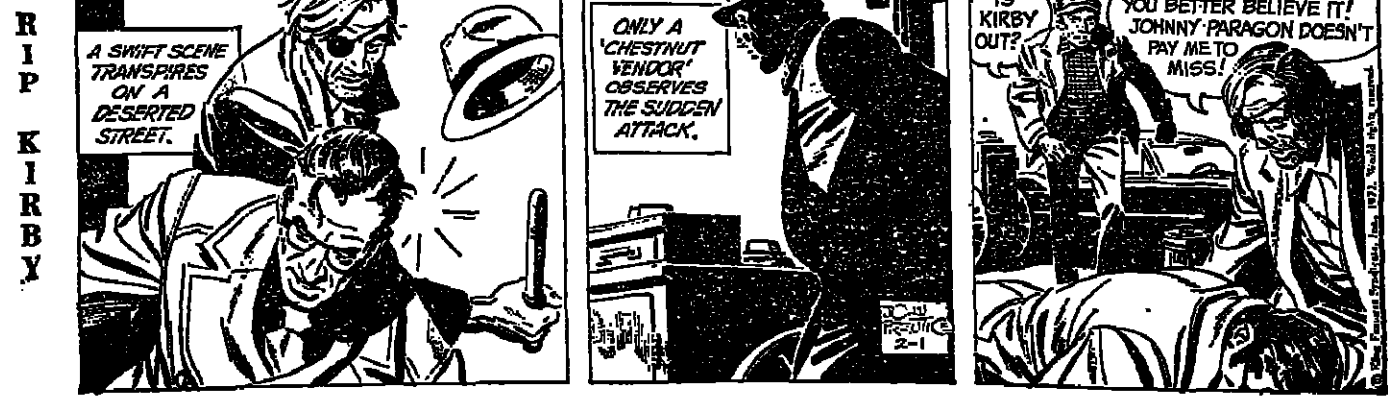
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Taiwan recently earned a place in the next Bermuda Bowl world championship scheduled for 1973 by winning the Far East title in Melbourne.

The leading positions were: first, Taiwan, 107.88; second, Australia, 97.29; third, Thailand, 94.85. The other contestants, in finishing order, were Indonesia, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Philippines, South Vietnam and South Korea.

The Taiwanese were sure of the title after defeating Australia, 8-0, in the next-to-the-last match. One of the key deals from this match is shown in the diagram.

The bidding is not on record, but the sequence shown is a possibility. South has not quite enough to open with a forcing bid, but makes a jump shift to three hearts when his partner answers in spades. As this shows a powerful hand, North has the right to bid slam after finding out with Blackwood that his partner has three aces.

The Australian declarer won the opening trump lead in dummy with the king, led to the heart queen, confirming the normal trump division, and played to the diamond king. His next move was to play three top clubs, but West ruffed. Dummy overruffed. South then tried the diamond finesse—unsuccessfully—and the slam was defeated.

The failure of the grand slam meant a heavy loss to Australia as the Taiwanese rested in game. As it turned out it could have been a substantial profit.

In the post-mortem the analysts found a winning route. If South had won the first trick in his hand and cashed the spade ace, he could have maneuvered to ruff two spades in his hand, making six trump tricks in all, four clubs, one spade and two diamonds.

The timing would have to be careful: heart queen, spade ace, heart king, spade ruff, diamond king, spade ruff, club ace, club ruff, heart ace and claim, using the diamond ace as entry to the clubs.

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

	South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	1♠	Pass	
3♥	Pass	4NT	Pass	
5♠	Pass	7♥	Pass	
Pass	Pass			

West led the heart two.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

NORTH
AQJ652
AK98
K52
4

WEST
AK74
1052
Q9843
63

EAST
10983
7J6
106
109872

SOUTH (D)
A
Q743
AJ7
AKQJ5

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 "Song of —"
6 Carrier of W.W.II
10 Snoozes
14 Checks
15 Theatrical org.
16 "I first you don't"
17 Barber-shop quartet favorite
19 Dear, in Rome
20 Paul and John: Abbr.
21 Molding
22 Adjective for auto of song
23 Destruct
24 Alkaline solutions
26 Climb
29 Like italics
33 Light-colored
34 Use a spoon to drink
35 "I drink"
36 "Apple Tree"
40 News agency
41 Phone
42 Football's Kelly
43 Church readings
46 Jostles
47 Farmyard sound

DOWN

1 Part of the eye
2 Triton
3 Buenos
4 Motor's ancestor
5 Flabbergasted
6 "Wait for the —"
7 Dye shrub
8 "Through the park..."
9 Buddy
10 Most agreeable
11 Way off
12 Young salmon
13 Collar strip

48 Status quo
49 Island of song
52 Western horse
54 Navigation initials
57 Above
58 "When You..."
60 Barcelona
61 Common Latin abbr.
62 Walnuts, e.g.
63 Hebrew measure
64 Word in philosophy
65 Intelligence

18 Greedy
22 "Of Harlech"
23 Fissure
25 Master's relative
26 Ivan's enemy of song
27 Incline
28 Volcano-shaped
29 Confounds
30 Relative of prelin
31 Not at all
32 Gane and Jane
34 Powerboats
37 Oaken bucket's binding
38 Maxine and others
39 Confederates
40 Sluggishness
41 Thrice, to Cicero
46 This: op.
48 Anoint
49 Roman statesman
50 Participle
51 Study
52 Cospatra's maid
54 Campbell
55 Hastens
56 Part of a church
58 Word for Willie
59 Mist, in Scotland

BOOKS

THE GOSPEL SOUND
Good News and Bad Times

By Tony Heilbut. Simon and Schuster, 350 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Henry Pleasants

To most Americans—and to many Europeans, too—gospel music means Mahalia Jackson, the Clara Ward Singers, the Staples Singers and, thanks to "O Happy Day," the Edwin Hawkins Singers.

Very few will have heard of Roberta Martin, whose records were viewed by 50,000 black Chicanos in Mount Pisgah Baptist Church in January, 1969. There was no obituary in The New York Times, nor, according to Tony Heilbut, was her funeral reported even in Jet, although it may have been the largest ever held in Chicago.

Nor will many have heard of Thomas A. Dorsey and his partner, Sallie Martin; of James Cleveland ("the Crown Prince of Gospel"); or Clara Hudson ("the Georgia Peach"); of Queen C. Anderson ("the Queen of the South"); of Ernestine Washington ("the Songbird of the East"); of Marion Williams, who left the Ward Singers in 1958 to form her own Stars of Faith, or of Willie Mae Ford Smith, whose singing inspired the young Mahalia Jackson to say: "Willie Mae, I'm gonna leave this beauty shop and be like you."

And yet their influence is evident in the singing of many of today's soul headliners—and far beyond. Aretha Franklin was a protégée of James Cleveland. Ira Tucker, of the Dixie Hummingbirds, tutored Bobby Bland, Julius Cheek, of the Nightingales, inspired Sam Cooke and Wilson Pickett. And Simon and Garfunkel's "A Bridge Over Troubled Water" is derived from a number by Claude Jeter, of the Swan Silvertones.

As Heilbut puts it: "For forty years America has nurtured unacknowledged a cultural form as imposing as jazz... The gospel sound Roberta Martin helped inaugurate is everywhere. All of rock's most resilient features, the beat, the drama, the group vibrations, derive from gospel. But gospel singers and their audiences remain the best-kept secret of ghetto culture. Church people understand spirit 'soul' if you will, better than anyone: 'After all, we invented it. All this mess you hear calling itself soul ain't nothing but warmed over gospel.'"

Gospel music goes back to the spirituals and beyond them to the 18th-century revivalist hymns of the white settlers, notably the Rev. Dr. Isaac Watts' "Amazing Grace" (the music by an English composer, John Newton), the most famous of them all, and equally beloved by both white and black fundamentalist congregations.

What distinguishes gospel from the spiritual is the blues beat and blues riffs, which began to work their way into the music of the black Baptist and "Sanctified" congregations in the thirties. What the blacks did, in Heilbut's words, was "combine the revival hymns of 18th-century England

with an African song style and create our greatest national music."

The most influential figure in this development was Thomas A. Dorsey, still living in Chicago, who, significantly, in an earlier incarnation as George Tom, had been piano accompanist for both Ma Rainey and Bessie Smith, the two greatest of the early female blues shouters. He has been the most prolific composer of gospel songs, and, as both publisher and impresario, was primarily responsible for making the best of the gospel singers itinerant professionals.

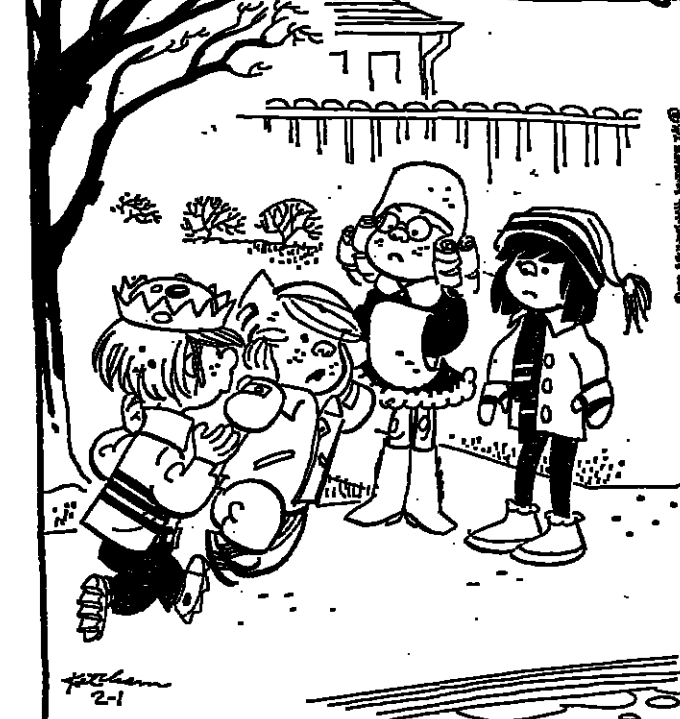
The impact of this music upon American musical life has been obscured by the insistence of the "Sanctified" congregations upon dissociating their music—and their singers, as Rosetta Thorne learned to her sorrow—from the "sinful" blues. It is now commonly agreed that rock—as originally unleashed in the urgent vocalism and frenetic gyrations of Elvis Presley—represented a blend of black rhythm and blues with white country and Western. What is much less widely acknowledged or understood is that rhythm and blues was essentially a secular extension of gospel, many rhythm and blues singers—Little Richard among them—having cut their musical teeth in gospel choirs and groups.

Heilbut has accomplished an admirable, if sometimes repetitious and hyperbole-burdened, exploration of gospel music—its history, its store-front church environment, its male quartets, female choirs, and celebrated soloists. He reckons its greatest period to have been the years between 1945 and 1960. During the sixties it succumbed somewhat to nightclub and TV temptation, exposure and exploitation—and to the growing sophistication of younger blacks, who find much of it emotionally and intellectually, if not musically, primitive.

It has, in fact, simply been swept by—and enriched, via rhythm and blues—the mainstream of American music. As Marion Williams puts it in accents and cadences that Heilbut has captured nicely in prose: "Most of what they're doing, key changes and way-out beats, the Kings of Harmony was doing when I was a girl... Anything I hear, jazz, soul, rock, they got some gospel snuck up in them somewhere. You know, I can't understand it. They used to call us crazy and clowns and Holy Rollers, and now all these white children are carrying on worse than we ever did, and everybody's hogged like it was something new. I'm looking for them to start speaking in tongues next!"

Mr. Pleasants is an International Herald Tribune music critic.

DENNIS THE MENACE



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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: VAGUE TRILL FAULTY BODICE
Answer: This would indicate that someone has just stopped smoking—A LIVE BUTT

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

